FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Holds Meeting on Raw Materials Exchange AA 1
CEMA TU Conference in Prague Approves Plan AA 1

BULGARIA

Central Committee Approves 1982 Plan, Budget C 1
National Assembly Committees Meet on Draft Bills C 1
LCY Delegation Ends Talks in Sofia 9 Dec C 1
Mauritanian Ambassador Presents Credentials C 2
Briefs: Lilov Meets Senegalese Visitor; C 2
Citizens Awarded

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum Meets 9 Dec D 1
Potac Reports on Plan, Budget D 1
Husak Addresses Session D 5
Debate on State Plan, Budget D 5
State Plan Resolution Adopted D 6
Party Resolution Adopted D 8
Implementation of Set of Measures Discussed D 8
[RUDE PRAVO 8 Dec]
Official Comments on 'Extraordinary Purchases' D 11
RUDE PRAVO Analyzes State Investment Policy D 13
Recent Polish Developments Analyzed, Criticized D 14
'Unprecedented' Tension Noted D 14
Press Comments Summed Up D 14
RUDE PRAVO on Radom Meeting D 17
Chnoupek Supports Soviet Disarmament Proposal D 17
[RUDE PRAVO 8 Dec]
CPCZ's Havlin Receives Hoernig, SED Delegation D 18
Husak Greets Kampuchean Leader on Election D 18
Briefs: RUDE PRAVO, APN Agreement D 18

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Polish Solidarity Establishes 'Storm Units' E 1
Agreement on Prisoner Exchange Signed With Poland E 1
Peace Movement 'Totally Misjudged' by NATO E 1
Bright Star Maneuvers: 'Intensified Pressure' E 2
Axen Holds Talks With Zimbabwean Delegation E 3
Briefs: Brown Coal Mining E 3

HUNGARY

USSR's Tikhonov Tours County, Talks With Leaders F 1
Factory, Farm Visits F 1
Losonczi Receives Tikhonov F 1
Kadar Receives Tikhonov F 2
Soviet Coverage of Visit [cross-reference] F 2

KISZ Issues Peace Appeal to Youth 9 Dec F 2
Mehes Speaks at Artisans Congress on Importance F 3
Briefs: Delegation Visits Poland F 3

POLAND

Glemp Meets With Walesa, Zablocki 9 Dec G 1
Jaruzelski Meets With Zablocki, Reiff 9 Dec G 1
AFP: Walesa Interview on Strike Threat G 1
Commentaries Score Recent Solidarity Activities G 2
Gdansk Appeal Criticized G 2
Walesa's 'Struggle for Power' G 3
'New Phase' of Struggle G 3
'Illegal' Labor Party To Hold January Congress G 4
Strike Readiness Declared at Gdynia Shipyard G 4
TU Visitors in Katowice Criticize Authorities G 4
Solidarity Local Views New Powers for State G 5
Factory Committee Rules on Political Groups Work G 5
Rally Staged in Krosno Supports Confrontation G 6
Wroclaw Urges Solidarity 'To Win Over' Military G 6
Reportage of Regional Strike Activity, Alerts G 6
Private Farmers' TU Actions G 6
Private Farmers Talks Continue G 7
Illegal Occupation Continues G 7
Teachers Declare Strike Alert G 7
Students Meet; Rectors Confer G 8
Chorzow Strike Readiness Off G 8
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI: KPN Desires Civil War G 8
Public Condemnation of Solidarity Remarks Cited G 9
PZPR Membership Declines 13 Percent in 6 Months G 10
'Anxiety' About Solidarity Voiced in Walbrzych G 11
Party Members at Mine Reject Solidarity Demands G 11
Additions, Corrections to Rakowski Interview G 11
Edward Kowalczyk Discusses Objectives of SD G 14
'Realization of Democracy' G 14
On National Accord Front G 14
SD Meeting Held to Discuss Silesian Emigration G 14
Roman Malinowski Addresses Tarnow ZSL Committee G 15
[GAZETA KRAKOWSKA 30 Nov]
Krakow Meeting Considers National Front Proposal G 16
'Grunwald' Association Expels Former Chairman G 17
Sejm Deputy Speaker on Agenda for Dec Sessions G 17
Sejm Committees Discuss Various Topics G 18
TRYBUNA LUDU Justifies 'Special Powers' Bill G 18
Explosive Device Thrown From Trains 8 Dec G 18
Cereals, Slaughter Animals Procurement Drops G 19
Government To Raise Interest on Savings Accounts G 19
Academic Interviewed on Constitutional Reform G 19
[GAZETA KRAKOWSKA 2 Dec]
Joint Trade Commission Meets in Washington G 21
Travel Restrictions by Socialist States Viewed G 22
Two Arrested as Spies in West Berlin 7 Dec [DPA] G 22

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Awarded Gold Plaque by Italy 9 Dec	H 1
Piedmont Gives Award	H 1
Ceausescu Address	H 2
FRG Regional Prime Minister Spath Pays Visit	H 3
Spath Arrival 8 Dec	H 3
Spath Meets Officials	H 3
Dinca, Duma Hold Trade Talks in Baghdad	H 4
Trade Commission With Turkey Begins Session	H 4
Enache Receives Tanzanian Party Delegation	H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Assembly Session of 9 Dec Reported	I 1
Albanian Interference in Internal Affairs Scored	I 3
Stane Dolanc Calls Talks With FRG 'Useful'	I 4
Vojvodina, GDR Delegations Begin Talks 9 Dec	I 5
Grlickov Interviewed on Socialism, Nonalignment	I 5
Agreement on Civil Defense Equipment Discussed	I 6
Economic Council Discusses Market Factors	I 8
Emigration of Serbs, Montenegrins From Kosovo	I 8
Briefs: New Copper Flotation	I 8

CEMA HOLDS MEETING ON RAW MATERIALS EXCHANGE

LD081802 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 December (MTI) -- With the participation of all member countries and a Yugoslav delegation, the cooperation standing commission for the metallury of non-ferrous metals of the Committee for Mutual Economic Assistance is holding a meeting in Budapest. The 55th session was addressed by Lajos Mehes member of the HSWP Political Committee and minister of industry, on behalf of the Hungarian Government, and he greeted the delegations taking part in the commission founded 25 years ago.

In his report, Adam Juhasz, state secretary of the Hungarian Ministry of Industry and chairman of the standing commission, assessed the results of the past 25 years and spoke about the tasks ahead. He mentioned that member countries' needed in non-ferrous metals where mostly supplied by the Soviet Union. As a result of many-sided cooperation, the manufacture of non-ferrous metallurgical products have been multiplied in the member states. For instance, it increased by four and a half times in Hungary, more than five times in Czechoslovakia and the GDR, six to seven times in Mongolia and Poland and thirteen times in Romania. Cooperation agreements have been concluded for the eucitation of Cuban, Mongolian and Vietnamese resources.

Each member country took part in establishing non-ferrous production units in the countries possessing raw materials. A dresser combine was built in Bulgarian-Czechoslovak cooperation, a Hungarian-Soviet alumina and aluminium agreement was concluded, a copper production plant was erected in Lublin under Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation, an alumina plant was established under Soviet-Romanian cooperation and a plant producing copper and molybdenum concentrates has been recently built in Mongolia with Soviet assistance.

The commission organized a cooperation in the utilization of free production capacities of non-ferrous semi-finished products. Thus more than two million tonnes of intermediates changed hands in the past 25 years, saving 600 million roubles of imports. In addition, partners delivered semi-conductors and special metals worth 130 million roubles to each other.

Cooperation has been recently started with the youngest member of the CEMA, Vietnam. The estimation and exploration of Vietnam's bauxite resources are currently under way by a joint group of experts.

The fulfillment of special programmes, the collection of non-ferrous waste and the automatization of mines and dressers will also be discussed at the current session.

CEMA TU CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE APPROVES PLAN

LD091804 Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 9 Dec (CTK) -- A conference of the CEMA countries' trade union officials ended here Wednesday with the approval of a 1982-83 coordination plan of cooperation between the socialist trade unions.

Its participants voiced satisfaction over the growing role of the trade unions in the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries in the promotion of mutual cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration. The stressed, however, that the trade unions have still reserves in this sphere.

The conference underlined the importance of enhancing cooperation between the CMEA countries in the solution of long-germ programs and integration tasks concerning the spheres of economic cooperation with the highest priority.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES 1982 PLAN, BUDGET

AU091528 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] A plenum of the BCP Central Committee was held at the Boyana Residence today. The plenum discussed the 1982 plan on the socioeconomic development of the country and on the 1982 state budget. In addition to the members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee, the members of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission Bureau and the members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] Permanent Board were also present. Comrade Grisha Filipov read a report on the 1982 draft bills on the plan and on the state budget. Comrades Ivan Panev, BCP Central Committee member and first secretary of Plovdiv Okrug Party Committee; Toncho Chakurov, BCP Central Committee member and minister of machine-building and electronics [as heard]; Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee member; Yanko Markov, secretary of the BNAU Permanent Board and minister of forests and forest industry; Aleksandur Fol, BCP Central Committee member and minister of national education; and Ivan Ruzhev, BCP Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the Burgas Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, participated in the discussions.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke on certain key problems of the draft bill for the plan.

The BCP Central Committee plenum unanimously approved the basic points in the draft bills on the socioeconomic unified plan during the Eighth 5-Year Plan and on the 1982 state budget and proposed to the Council of Ministers to submit these draft bills to the National Assembly for discussion and confirmation.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES MEET ON DRAFT BILLS

AU072002 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The fourth session of the Eighth National Assembly opens on Thursday, 10 December 1981. The Permanent National Assembly Committee on Socioeconomic Development held a joint meeting with the Legislative Committee and with the leaderships of the other permanent National Assembly committees, at which the draft bills to be submitted to the National Assembly session were discussed. These are as follows: The draft bill on the socio-economic plant for the country's development during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period and in 1982-83, and the draft plan on the state budget for 1982.

Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, attended the session. The committee's approach on the draft bills has been summed up in a special report which will be submitted to the National Assembly session. The Legislative Committee also held a session approving the draft bills on normative decrees issued by the State Council during the period between the third and fourth National Assembly sessions, as well as the draft bills on amendment of the law on conscription and on the law of local taxation. The two draft bills will be submitted to the National Assembly session as well.

LCY DELEGATION ENDS TALKS IN SOFIA 9 DEC

AU091657 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 9 Dec (BTA) -- Today the visit of the chairman of the town conference of the League of the Yugoslav Communists in Belgrade, Mr Dusan Gligorijevic, member of the party's Central Committee, ended here.

At the final meeting with Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the CC of the BCP and first secretary of the party's city committee, the two parties' wish for wider cooperation between Sofia and Belgrade was reaffirmed.

Outlined were also concrete trends in this sphere -- activating of the relations between the socio-political and mass organizations of the two capitals, expanding the contacts in culture and sport, between separate enterprises.

The meeting was attended by Mr Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Executive Council of the People's Council of Sofia and by Mr Donailo Puric, Yugoslavia's ambassador to Bulgaria. Mr Petur Mezhrdurechki presented the Silver Honorary Badge of Sofia to Mr Dusan Gligorijevic.

MAURITANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU081951 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Dec (BTA) -- Accepting the credential letters of the newly-appointed ambassador of Mauritania here, State Council President Todor Zhivkov, said that the friendly relations between the two countries had their beginning back in the past.

He stressed that the peaceful foreign policy conducted by Bulgaria is aimed at strengthening the positions of peace, security and international cooperation, at halting the arms race and at disarmament, at removing the hotbeds of tension and removing the remnants of colonialism and neocolonialism.

"Bulgaria is solidly with the just cause of the Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism and aggression. She supports their efforts at finding a lasting solution to the Middle East crisis, to the peaceful settlement of all moot points," said Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The ambassador of Mauritania, Mr (Mohamedin Salem) stressed that his government holds the Bulgarian achievements in high esteem as well as the substantial Bulgarian contributions to the strengthening of peace in the world.

BRIEFS

LILOV MEETS SENEGALESE VISITOR -- Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, received (Oumart Dransoko), deputy secretary general of the Party of Independence and Labor of Senegal, who is visiting our country. During the meeting which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere, Comrades Aleksandur Lilov and (Oumart Dransoko) briefed each other on the tasks which the two parties are coping with at the present stage of development. Opportunities for further expanding relations and cooperation between the two parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism were discussed and opinions were exchanged on certain problems of the international communist and workers movement. Full identity of views was ascertained on all questions discussed. Comrade Dimitur Stanishev also attended the meeting. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 7 Dec 81 AU]

CITIZENS AWARDED -- A festive ceremony was held at the National Assembly today on the occasion of presenting the Golden Star of "Heroes of Socialist Labor," the Georgi Dimitrov Order, and Honorary certificates to a number of workers, cultural figures, scientists and public figures. They are being awarded on the occasion of birthdays and anniversaries, as well as for their active participation in the construction of socialism and in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, for their contributions to the development of sciences, arts, and culture. Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, as well as Peko Takov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council, addressed and congratulated the citizens who were awarded. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Dec 81 AU]

FIFTH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM MEETS 9 DEC

Potac Reports on Plan, Budget

LD100046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee held its fifth session in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today. The deliberation, which was opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was attended also by members of the party Central Control and Auditing Commission, heads of CPCZ Central Committee and CPSL Central Committee departments, communist members of the federal and national governments, secretaries of the Central Council of Trade Unions and of the Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee, CPCZ Central Committee lecturers and other guests.

The CPCZ Central Committee elected working commissions. A report on the state plan for the economic and social development of the CSSR for 1982 and a draft bill on the Seventh 5-Year Plan was delivered by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

He said that the preparation of the plan for the coming year was in fulfillment of the demands arising from the Main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development in the CSSR approved by the 16th party congress for the period 1981-1985 and at the same time it paid due regard to the economic development in the current year. The state plan and state budgets for the coming year set the objectives of securing further economic development and maintaining the population's attained living standard and social guarantees. The plan follows up on the positive results achieved in the current year and further reinforces them. It also tackles the consequences of this year's development and provides for the strengthening of the equilibrium of the existing economic relations. On the basis of the realistic evaluation of the possibilities of the growth of the economy and the conditions and prerequsites for the future development of the national economy, the plan envisages that next year the volume of the created national income will grow by about 2.5 billion korunas [Kcs]. The exactingness of this task is that it requires the achievement of a considerable savings in production consumption. The national income will grow faster than the social product.

Comrade Svatopluk Potac stated that industry will continue to provide for the biggest share in the overall volume of the national income. Priority expansion will be given to those industrial branches that are connected with the qualitative changes within the economy and are the main source of foreign exchange earnings, as well as branches that are based on the domestic raw material base. A partial retrenchment will take place in branches which are highly demanding as to energy, production materials and imports.

In connection with the capital investment cuts, the tasks facing the construction industry will be put on a more realistic basis.

In line with the conclusion of the 16th CPCZ Congress a substantially more rapid development of crop production is planned in the agricultural sector. These structural changes in the formation of resources are in line with the directive of the 16th congress. We shall continue to intensify them further in the years ahead.

The intentions of the plan for next year, as far as the sources of the national income are concerned, Comrade Potac went on to say, are subordinated consistently to the task of making further progress in restoring external economic equilibrium. At the same time the plan provides for the maintenance of private and social consumption. The volume of means for investment and for the increment of stocks is reduced, compared with 1981, with 1980 by more than Kcs 8 billion.

The plan of economic and social development for next year pursues the implementation of the strategic line of the 16th party congress, particularly by accelerating intensification of production through structural changes, a higher growth of the efficiency of social production and the higher quality of all work.

In this respect the coming year is of exceptional significance.

Further in his speech, Comrade Potac viewed the most important tasks of the plan for the coming year. The most complicated area in the coming year will be the provision of fuels and energy for the national economy. Primary sources of available fuels and energy are roughly at the level of 1980. This makes it necessary to enforce everywhere the strictest possible economy and the most efficient utilization of all kinds of fuels and energy in such a way as to safeguard the smooth running of the economy and to meet the main needs of the economy and the population.

Coal has an important share in the fuel and energy balance. Overall coal extraction is planned to reach the target of 124 million tons, which is 800,000 tons more than anticipated in the current year. We have to emphasize the necessary minimum to secure the functioning of the economy. For this reason, every ton extracted above the state plan and utilized rationally will help to create prerequisites for increased dynamism of economic development. We witness daily the heroism and working selflessness of our miners and we all pay a high tribute to them. Now, too, we appeal to them and to all who, with their supplies, are helping the mining industry, not only to fulfill the tasks assigned to them for next year by the plan, but also to overfulfill them.

Comrade Svatopluk Potac went on to state that heating fuel savings will require special attention as well as the realization of a number of measures. This is because heating fuel resources will be lower by roughly 1.6 billion tons this year, 17.3 percent less than last year.

Another key part of the plan for the coming year concerns intentions and tasks in our foreign economic relations. The foreign trade turnover with the socialist states will grow roughly by 9 percent. The basis for the development of our foreign economic relations will continue to be our economic cooperation with the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, which is our biggest economic and trade partner -- the further expansion of mutual trade and the overall economic cooperation next year.

Comrade Potac stressed that in view of the complicated external conditions, foreign trade turnover and tasks in the field of the balance of payments with the nonsocialist states should rank among the most demanding tasks of the plan for next year. The Fourth Central Committee Plenum assessed the situation in this sector and set the task of striving to ensure a balance in our relations with the capitalist states. The plan envisages an overall growth of 7.5 percent in exports to the nonsocialist states. In the conditions of the slowdown in the development of the world economy and international trade, these complicated and serious tasks require us actively to seek new markets and to adapt more energetically the manufacturing sector and the work of our commercial representatives to meet the demanding requirements of foreign markets. The situation, very likely to continue also in the years ahead, demands that we implement to a much greater extent than before measures aimed at reducing import requirements or their total replacement from domestic sources and not allow any imports that cannot be justified economically. Experiences show that the necessary import requirements are often weighted up and screened insufficiently and not responsibly enough and that little attention is paid to the purposeful utilization of foreign exchange funds.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the government are enjoined to work out measures that will result in stricter currency regulations governing imports and in a thorough justification of each import paid in convertible currency.

Comrade Potac went on to state that industrial output is to increase by Kcs 4 billion. At the same time, attention must be concentrated on structural changes which must be attained in the structure of products and which do not depend on big capital investment but which depend on innovations, proceeding from the given technical base of material possibilities and the creative capabilities of our designers, technicians, engineers and workers.

In developing industrial production and meeting national economic requirements, particularly in export, capital investment and supplies for the domestic market, it is the engineering sector which occupies the key position. Roughly a 3 percent growth in engineering production is planned, with the rapid growth accorded to the electrical engineering industry, particularly to the progressive development of electronic technology. Comrade Svatopluk Potac pointed out that the enterprises of the engineering, metallurgical and building industries do not appreciate enough the urgent need to fulfill the program for saving metals. In order to attain economies set by the 16th congress to the extent of saving 4-4.5 percent on average per year, it will therefore be necessary to implement further specific and effective measures next year in designs, in machine building and in reinforcing the norms of consumption, and to seek and realize every possible savings measures.

The principal tasks and prerequisites of developing agricultural production, to increase by 3.2 percent, was examined at the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum. In line with its conclusions, the development of crop production is to create conditions for gradually eliminating the disproportion between the development of crop and livestock production.

Qualitatively new demands are made on transportation. In reducing demands on transportation, changes in the structure of transportation must contribute to a substantial reduction in the consumption of motor fuels. After our experiences this year, when the planned savings of motor fuels was not achieved, the entire procedure of planning and balancing them is to be applied much more strictly. The envisaged savings of more than half a million tons of motor fuels compared with 1980 figures, that is, 10 percent, must be secured unconditionally. For this reason, a number of measures aimed at their more effective management, including material incentives and the application of necessary penalties in industry, agriculture, the construction industry and in the nonproduction sphere, are to be introduced.

Comrade Svatopluk Potac went on to state that the state plan for the coming year envisages that assignments given under the state plan for technological development and successfully resolved will yield an output amounting to more than Kcs 11 billion within 3 years of their application. The plan also considers a volume of output, on the basis of foreign licenses, amounting to Kcs 2.5 billion. In order to achieve greater yields from scientific and technological development, it was decided to carry out in the near future an exacting examination of the current state of our research and development base with the aim of raising the effectiveness of its work and of concentrating manpower and means on the most important tasks, on the substantially accelerated solution of new assignments and the shortening of the cycle: research-development-production-use. It is essential to halt such research and development works which are not required to be applied in practice and to reinforce production and project capacities of selected research institutions.

Comrade Potac went on to recall that the basic intentions of the plan for capital investment proceed from the economic necessity of utilizing more the means put in investments and from the requirements of ensuring the effective development of the national economy in the years ahead. With the aim of improving the investment process and the national economic proportions, the volume of investment is cut by 3.3 percent. Comrade Potac said that we regard as the prime task of the next year unfinished construction projects, narrowing the range of construction, shortening the dates of the construction of individual projects and commissioning capacities on schedule as planned. The excessive number of unfinished construction projects is one of the reasons for the current shortcomings both in the construction industry and among the suppliers of equipment.

Continuing his report, Comrade Potac discussed the standard of living. He said that the population's incomes will grow by almost 10 billion Kcs, that is, by 2.6 percent. At the same time, incomes in terms of wages, on the basis of the principle of the direct dependence between the creation of the wages funds and performance, will increase roughly by 2 percent and the incomes of the population from social security funds arising from legitimate entitlements by 3 percent.

In line with other economic principles, economic incentives in the creation of the wages funds and the growth of the average wage will increase commensurate to the performance, the number of workers and labor productivity. This is to be helped by the abandonment of the practice of determining the number of employees in economic organizations.

Comrade Potac stressed that growing demands on the performance of the economy call for a more consistent application of the principles of merit vis-a-vis the results of work. The issue is to ensure that the remuneration of each collective and individual are dependent more on the results of their work and economic effects achieved in order to ensure that the wages will grow of those employees who deserve it.

The domestic situation depends on the results of the national economy and on how successful we will be in ensuring the development of wages in relation to the performance, the required output and quality of products. The plan for retail production is raised by 2.8 percent. The safeguarding of it by the necessary supplies of goods while carrying through changes in the production structure aimed at making available a higher-quality range of goods for which there is a demand and this by virtue updating products is an important economic and significant political task both for the suppliers and the domestic trade enterprises.

Comrade Potac also discussed the state budgets for the coming year and the draft bill on the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In the interest of strengthening the various economies within the national economy, measures are being prepared to bring about further savings in the activity of the state administration, production and non-production organizations. At issue in particular is a gradual reduction of administrative employees, a reduction in the size of automobile fleets in state and economic organizations, a further cut in expenditures for publicity and the like.

Comrade Potac stressed that the most important task now is for the ministries, economic production units, enterprises and National Committees to understand and master the demanding tasks of the plan for next year's work on the comprehensive completion of the economic plans in production and economic units, in enterprises and National Committees. The prime task is to develop economic plans at all levels in such a way as to ensure that they are in line with the tasks of the approved state plan and the state budget and the monetary plan. In certain branches and sectors of production this will entail adjustments of the original concepts and changes in economic contracts that have already been concluded. The projection of the line set by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the conclusions of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee plenum and the elaboration of next year's plan at every workplace not merely by words but by concrete quantitative and qualitative tasks and their consistent fulfilment is a prerequisite of the successful realization of our economic policy.

The fulfillment of the plan is conditioned by the discovery and utilization of existing reserves. We expect from the management of the economic production units, enterprises and organizations that they will solidify the tasks of the state plan, and work out their own measures which will guarantee a systematic and even fulfillment of the planned tasks, expanded effectiveness and the intensification of the production process. In this connection, the government has decided that the economic production units and enterprises adopting in their respective plan by 15 February next year -- in comparison with the tasks arising from the state -- more demanding tasks will gain fully all the advantages connected with counterplanning.

In the effort aimed at the consistent fulfillment of the state plan on the development of the national economy for next year, all state, economic and social bodies and organizations have specific tasks.

Comrade Potac stressed that communists must be in the vanguard of this movement and win over broad sections of the working people to combine their efforts toward fulfilling the plan. This is today the prime political task constituting a fundamental demand on party work and the activity of all communists.

Husak Addresses Session

LD100402 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] In conclusion of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum the meeting was addressed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He appraised the unity of the Central Committee in its approach to the items of the agenda and the support given to the report, presented by Comrade Potac. He then spoke about the main results attained by the party and the Czechoslovak people during the past year. He stressed particularly the significance of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the outcome of the general elections to representative assemblies as well as the active party played by Czechoslovakia in implementing the joint, coordinated foreign peace policy of the socialist states, based on the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress.

With reference to the targets of the 1982 plan, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed the need for the further intensive development of political, organizational and educational work. It is imperative to do everything to enable the working people to understand the meaning and objectives of all measures that are being adopted and which tally with the requirements of the further expansion of socialist society and with the interests of all our citizens.

On this very basis we shall unite the broadest sections of our people, win them over for future action and committed participation in fulfilling the targets outlined.

Comrade Gustav Husak pointed out that these are demanding targets, but, as demonstrated by the discussion at today's session, they are absolutely realistic.

With reference to the deliberations of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum in October, he recalled the need for a substantial improvement in the standard and efficiency of management work. He also stressed the need for responsibility and discipline in all sectors of our social and economic life.

Comrade Gustav Husak stated the conviction that 1982 will again be an active year, a year of creative work by our people, a year of a life in peace in implementing the program of further shaping an advanced socialist society mapped out by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Debate on State Plan, Budget

LD092332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The report on the state plan for economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for next year and the bill on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, presented by federal Deputy Premier Svatopluk Potac, chairman of the State Planning Commission, was followed by a debate.

Comrade Miroslav Mamula informed the Central Committee about the fulfillment of this year's plan in the North Moravia region.

The experience accumulated in party politico-organizational work in reaching economic targets in the East Slovakia Region was the topic discussed by Comrade Jan Pirc.

The afternoon session was chaired by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Josef Haman, secretary of the party Central Committee, stressed the need for a highly active approach to next year's plan right from the beginning. Notwithstanding all the restrictions, it is necessary to follow and take advantage of realistic possibilities of a consistent orientation toward quality indicators, the saving of raw materials and energy, higher exports and lower imports, improved utilization of reserves and basic assets, and the introduction of greater economy and efficiency. In particular, a more decisive appeoach must be adopted toward saving threating fuel, energy, motor fuel and metals. In connection with the metallurgy and engineering targets, Comrade Haman pointed to the need for a speedier application of economizing technologies, as well as the urgent need for structural changes, especially in the interest of a better adaptation to the requirements of economical management and export tasks. He then stressed the imperative of accelerating the development of the electronics and electrical engineering industries and increasing their share in overall production. In this and in other spheres, cooperation and specialization will have to be intensified, particularly with the Soviet Union. Intensive use must be made of all possibilities offered by the economy with a view to improving supplies and the availability of industrial goods on the domestic market. In conclusion, Comrade Josef Haman emphasized the need for raising the standard of management and politico-organizational work in securing next year's plan.

Questions pertaining to the scientific and technical development at the Skoda plant were discussed by Comrade Jan Ludvik.

Comrade Jaroslav Hajn concentrated on the problem of the fuel and energy base in the North Bohemia Region.

The problems encountered by the working people at the Prague CKD foundries in fulfilling the plan were discussed by Comrade Frantisek Kubes.

Comrade Bohumil Kvasil stressed the realistic nature of the targets of next year's plan and those of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Economic cooperation among the countries of the socialist community within CEMA was the topic of the speech by Comrade Rudolf Rohlicek. He mentioned certain Czechoslovak proposals for the expansion and intensification of this cooperation. He said that great opportunities exist in the joint utilization of the scientific and technical base, Scientific and research workplaces in the CEMA countries have more than 5 million workers, representing roughtly one-third of the worldwide potential.

Comrade Vaclav Bezel said thatthe higher contribution of trade union organizations to the fulfillment of the economic and social program of the CPCZ is a significant part of the preparation of trade unionists for the 10th all-trade union congress.

The fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th party congress in the Nachod district was discussed by Comrade Hans Kozesnikova.

Comrade Zdenek Smely pointed to the persisting extensive development of our scientific research base, tis scattered character and low efficiency.

The CPCZ Central Committee then unanimously approve its reolutions.

State Plan Resolution Adopted

LD100340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum has adopted a resolution which states that the CPCZ Central Committee has discussed and approved the main tasks and targets of the state plan for the economic and social development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic for 1982 and the bill on the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The bill on the Seventh 5-Year Plan aims at the further development of the national economy, intensification and high effectiveness and quality of all work in line with the Main Directions for Economic and Social Development in the CSSR 1981-1985 approved by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The bill aims at the fulfillment of the fundamental goal of the 16th CPCZ Congress which is the maintenance and improvement of the living standards of the people and their social securities in line with the available resources. The resolution further states that these aims are reflected also in the draft state plan for economic and social development for 1982. The realization of the plan will take place in considerably more difficult external and internal conditions, which were defined by the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum. It is necessary that a determined struggle be waged for the fulfillment of the adopted tasks in all workplaces. This demands a creative elaboration of the National Economic Plan into the plans of the ministries, economic production units and enterprises, with lower fuel energy, raw material and material resources. The realization of the demanding tasks of the state plan will require a concentrated effort of the state, economic, party and social bodies and organizations toward a high valorization of those resources and an all-round good economy. This is an important feature of the intensification of the economy and a foremost social task. The consumption level determined by the plan is the maximum and cannot be exceeded. An exceptional effort must be concentrated on smooth supplies of fuels and energy during the winter period. The main path to the reduction of the material and energy demands is in the innovation of products and technology. It requires a significant increase of the effectiveness of the work of the design, technical and technological branches.

The Central Committee appeals to designers and technology experts, to leading workers and innovators to join forces, experiences, knowledge and ability for the realization of the measures which will bring about the raising of the quality and economy of production through a higher valorization of raw materials and energy, through the acceleration of the technological process and through a better utilization of basic funds. At all levels of management it is necessary with more determination to approach the implementation of the results of science and technology in production with the knowledge that this implementation is the decisive means in the growth of the productivity of labor in industry, the building industry, transportation and agriculture.

An important means for the further development of our economy and its intensification is the program of the specialization and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member-countries which must be implemented more quickly. In the interest of the further development of the national economy it is necessary to raise significantly the standards of investment construction so that it more effectively helps the realization of structural changes, the safeguarding of sufficient fuels and energy and their high valorization, the ensuring of the food industry and the needs of export.

It is imperative to commission all the capacities planned for 1982 for breakdown-free operation.

In line with the conclusions of the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum dealing with the current tasks in agriculture, it is necessary to ensure the fulfillment of the demanding tasks in agricultural production and the food industry. Great attention must be paid to the fulfillment of export tasks. The CPCZ Central Committee emphasizes the necessity of achieving the increase of exports before imports and to create prerequisites for a speedy restoration of the balance in foreign relations. For this, it is necessary to raise the technological standards and quality of products, their design competitiveness, to improve services and activity in commerce and to achieve the best prices on the foreign markets. It is necessary to realize with more determination anti-import measures and to strengthen discipline in the control of imports from the capitalist countries. An important political task is ensuring necessary supplies for the home market, adjusting the structure of production to the needs of the market and raising the quality and technological standards of products.

The realization of the tasks of the state plan for 1972 demands that all workers raise the effectiveness of management and improve the quality and methods of their work. It is necessary to observe uncompromisingly planning, financial, price, work and wages discipline and to implement the principle of merit rewards. It is consistently necessary to implement the measures adopted for improving the system of planned management of the national economy. In explaining the social and economic policy and in the process of winning people over to the fulfillment of the state plan tasks, an important role belongs to social organizations and the entire National Front. The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Socialist Union of Youth in particular have an irreplaceable place in the broad mobilization of the people for achieving the biggest savings of fuel, energy, gasoline, metals fodder and other raw material and materials. The important task of the trade union organizations is -- in cooperation with industrial management -- raising the standards of socialist competition, eliminating formalism in the adoption and evaluation of pledges, directing competition toward the most important tasks of the state plan and in all ways disseminating experiences and progressive methods of work.

The CPCZ Central Committee enjoins all party bodies and organizations, communists in the state, economic and social bodies and organizations to ensure a unified approach in elaborating and ensuring the tasks of the 1982 plan in the struggle for its fulfillment and overfulfillment in the required directions. In the interest of consistent ensuring of the economic and social policy it is necessary to deepen the leading role of the party and -- above all -- to raise the effectiveness of party control. The CPCZ Central Committee expresses the conviction that communists, together with all working people, will use their ability and experience for the fulfillment of the tasks of the 1982 plan for economic and social development in the interest of a happy and peaceful life for our people.

Party Resolution Adopted

LD100348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum has adopted a resolution which states that the CPCZ Central Committee, at its meeting on 9 December, discussed the draft state plan for the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for 1982, the bill on the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the report, presented by Comrade Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, in connection with these drafts.

1. The decision of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum on the draft state plan for the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for 1982 and on the bill on the Seventh 5-year Plan of Czechoslovakia;

2. The report on the activities of the Presidium, Secretariat and commissions of the CPCZ Central Committee since the Fourth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum in October 1981.

The resolution further notes the political and organizational measures to ensure the implementation of the results of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, the decision of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, the content guidelines and politico-organizational arrangements of membership meetings of the party's primary organizations at the beginning of 1982.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SET OF MEASURES DISCUSSED

AU091535 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Consistently Implementing the Set [of Measures] in Everyday Practice"]

[Text] Even 11 months after introducing the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy into practice, its results are not unambiguous.

There are disparities among individual sectors. There are disparities among the economic production units [EPU's] within sectors and there even are disparities within the EPU's among their enterprises and plants. Moreover, there also are disparities in the effectiveness of the individual regulations; some of them have been more effective, others less. But the causes of the aforementioned disparities lie not in the fact that the Set of Measures may be "made to measure" for some sectors, EPU's or other branches, or that some regulations may be better elaborated than others. The causes lie solely and only in the approach of people.

One could ask: What good, then, was the 3-year long experiment of effectiveness and quality control which preceded the introduction of the Set of Measures? EPU's with about half a million employees participated in the experiment; it was a test of unprecedented dimensions. We can reply without hesitation that the experiment was very useful, that it has yielded many experiences and findings -- good as well as warnings. But in the first place it has affirmed that such a change of regulations must be very well prepared and discussed with all working people, that this is of decisive importance for its successful or unsuccessful "start-up," and that a lot depends on the will and courage of the ranking personnel to take even "unpleasant" demands to every workplace.

In essence, the same thing has been ascertained after an almost year-long introduction of the Set of Measures into practice. As was the case during the experiment, the EPU's that are now performing best are those in the consumer industry. Those in engineering are less successful and the efforts to introduce the new regulations into the construction industry are least successful, although from the viewpoint of the needs of the national economy and considering the nonfulfillment of the plan, this would be particularly desirable in this sector.

If there were a number of objections in the first half year against the Set of Measures from those EPU's and enterprises that have not been "successful" regarding introducing the new regulations into practice, now the same people are blaming the shortage of raw materials and energy, the lack of clarity of the 5-year plan tasks, the investment restrictions, prices and who knows what else. They have found out that it is hardly possible to disparage the perfected system of management when a number of EPU's and enterprises are already clearly contributing to more effective economic results, and have therefore switched their excuses to another tack. But all sectors, after all, must be thrifty when it comes to using raw materials and energy, and the strict yardstick applied to investments is valid for all without exception, just as are the regulations applying to prices and other instruments.

Anyway, it has been possible to ascertain some good effects of the Set of Measures in those EPU's and enterprises that in the beginning were not exactly supportive. Thus the real cause continues to lie in the ranking personnel, in the intensity of their endeavor to introduce consistently the new regulations and work entirely according to them. They must not choose the less demanding regulations -- though admittedly their exactingness differs -- and simply overlook the others.

One of the most important changes which the Set of Measures requires is the attitude toward the fulfillment of the planned tasks. The former practice made possible various inadmissible practices. When the plan fulfillment lagged, preference in the production programs was given to products requiring great quantities of material, and the plan used to be caught up with not because of genuine higher work productivity but because of higher material input. This, however, is no longer possible. Similarly, the realization of the plan in construction could be manipulated by starting new projects, which -- thanks to mechanization -- showed higher work productivity than the difficult and technically more outdated finalizing process. This is now being prevented by the restriction on new capacities and the current emphasis on finishing projects and putting new capacities into operation on schedule.

And, finally, many things could be "rectified" in all sorts of ways through "innovation" and the consequent entitlement to a different price -- a higher one, as a rule. However, we require -- and rightly so -- that the innovation constitute a genuine novelty in the widest sense of the world, not merely from the viewpoint of the enterprise or sector. Thus also the effort to achieve a higher price has rightly become more difficult.

Thus various "back doors" used to exist as far as plan fulfillment was concerned. They still exist, but there are only a few left now. But they still exist and already some ranking economic personnel are misusing them. In the first place, they have figured out that the index of adjusted value added [upravene vlastni vykony] "permits them" to show favorable fulfillment even though the plan was not really 100 percent fulfilled. From the adjusted value added derives work productivity, which is influenced by reduced material costs, however; and it thus happens that work productivity is being greatly exceeded and the plan is not being fulfilled. One could even name an enterprise which fulfilled the half-yearly plan by only about 86 percent, but productivity by 110 percent.

However, the introduction of the Set of Measures into practice cannot be interpreted as merely playing with figures. With that, nothing would be achieved. On the contrary, the entire process of pushing the national economy toward higher efficiency, effectiveness and quality would slow down. The objective must be a genuine fulfillment of the planned tasks in accordance with clearly defined quality indexes, and a marked turn toward effectiveness. One has to achieve much more marked progress with the resources allocated for innovation. If the result does not correspond to the outlay, it is correct to call the resources spent quite openly a loss and draw the appropriate consequences from that. What use is it to show greatly exceeded work productivity indexes when the plan remains largely underfulfilled? What use actually is all that work? What is the use of the practices of some EPU's which, for example, break down their overhead costs in a simplified and poorly thought out manner? The enterprise in question then screams that it is making no profit and demands different wholesale prices. But the management is silent about the fact that other enterprises of the same EPU, which "for some sort of reason" were given a low overhead cost breakdown, are highly profitable. Why is it so? Let us hope that it is not so that different prices may be demanded for an enterprise which the management itself has got into an unfavorable situation. Such smart-alecking with the Set of Measures would be tantamount to demanding that off-side goals be allowed in soccer.

The Set of Measures has been in effect almost a year, but not everyone has as yet understood that the new regulations are detailed instructions about the direction in which the economic results are to be improved for the benefit of the entire society. In places they still regard the aforementioned regulations almost as some kind of harassment which someone has thought up to make life difficult. They still have not understood that the application of new sicentific-technical findings must be the pivotal axis of the plan, that it constitutes an effective resolution of most of the existing problems. It has not occurred to them that a consistent observance of the merit principle in remuneration will encourage honest working people to better performance and will prevent careless people from vegetating at their expense. It has not occurred to them that only in this manner can favorable conditions be created for improving the quality of production and for maintaining the enterprise's good reputation.

In all places where the Set of Measures has taken root well, economic management together with the party organization, trade unions, youth and the broadest circle of the working people had a share in its preparation and implementation. But in places where it is still not yielding satisfactory results, one has to analyze the causes and seek the way to rectification in the broadest common apprach and course. In no place must they think that the Set of Measures is capable of operating automatically. It is a group of instruments, of good instruments. But even the best instrument is useless if not handled by capable people with know-how. The year that has elapsed seems to have been time enough to acquire the necessary dexterity.

Next year, and this is no exaggeration, it will be necessary to regard the implementation of the Set of Measures -- or more accurately, the accomplished results -- as the decisive yardstick of the relationship of all working people to all-social interests and needs, but also as the decisive yardstick for satisfying the needs of individuals on the past of society. No one can ask from society more than he himself gives it.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON 'EXTRAORDINARY PURCHASES'

AU091355 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 5 December on page 3 carries a 3,700-word undated interview given by Dezider Goga, Slovak minister of trade, to Viera Sladeckova. In the interview, entitled "Extraordinary Purchases Have Necessitated Extraordinary Measures," Goga answers Viera Sladeckova's and Bratislava PRAVDA readers' questions related to the "shopping fever that has afflicted a considerable part of the population." Even though the shopping fever is "slightly abating," according to Sladeckova, the PRAVDA editorail office "constantly receives letters from our readers condemning, on the basis of their own experience, the panicmongers and their ill-advised enormous purchases and turning to us with some questions."

The Slovak trade minister, responding to a question by a reader from Povazska Bystrica district, first confirms that shop assistants "are entitled to refuse to sell an excessively large quantity of any merchandise, granting exceptions for events such as a wedding in the family." Giving an example, Goga says that it would be "irresponsible" to sell to a small household detergents worth Kc400 since "this would limit artificially the possibility of other people making a reasonable purchase."

Answering in his next response a Kosice reader's question about the shortage of photographic paper, Goga says: "There are problems with photographic paper. We do not have enought of it. We are taking certain measures but the situation is not likely to improve by the end of the year. This does not concern only Kosice but is a statewide problem. In the first 10 months of the year, deliveries to the market for the CSSR as a whole were fulfilled only 83.9 percent and for the Slovak Socialist Republic 86.2 percent. Let us wait and see what the result of the current contract negotiations will be."

Quoting a question by another PRAVDA reader, the paper says: "Jozef Hradilak from Bratislava writes that he has not been able to buy either salt or sugar and that, allegedly 'people say' that 'everything goes to the Polish People's Republic. Workers in the Solivar enterprise [in Presov, East Slovakia] are on strike, and let the minister say the truth, as it is, without any distortion.'"

Goga replies: "First of all, not 'everything' goes to the Polish People's Republic but only that which we contractually committed ourselves to exporting within the framwork of foreign trade relations, just as with all other countries. Second, I recommend to the reader not listening to the voices of slanderers and malevolent people, possibly enemies of our state, because no one was and is on strike in the Solivar enterprise. Quite the contrary, they are working three full shifts. They have already made up for the 1,000 tons deficit in contractual salt deliveries accrued between January and October this year and continue to deliver as much as they can extract, process, package and send out. They work even on free Saturdays. Through their exemplary approach and understanding for extraordinary shifts, the working people are contributing to the solution of the situation, caused by bulk purchases of salt. However, they can do only as much as their technical installations and production capacity can absorb."

Reader A. P. from Mojmirovce asks: "Where is the guarantee that there will be enought of those products that are now being cleaned off the shelves. The panic is not caused merely by panicmongers but also by employees of the food and drug stores because they give preferential treatment to their relatives and friends, and under-the-counter sales are thriving. And the inspectors, too, look the other way and hush up everything in return for a package of raisins, cocoa and detergent. Is there anyone at all at the top who looks into the shop assistants' and stockkeepers' cards?"

The Slovak trade minister answered: "The bulk purchases and the 'shopping fever' are beginning, as has already been said, to abate slightly. When the population's shopping habits become normalized, this will be one of the guarantees that the situation on the domestic market regarding the possibility of purchasing merchandise, too, becomes normalized. What is being claimed by the letter writer about the employees of stores, warehouses and inspection bodies does not have general validity. In her exasperation, she lumps everything together, as the saying goes. Certainly, there are isolated cases of dishonest shop assistants, speculating stockkeepers and irresponsible inspectors. I assure her, however, that we penalize severely and uncompromisingly every detected case of dishonesty, according to the degree of guilt.

In his following answers to readers' questions, Goga gives reasons for the shortage of a popular brand of candy and assures the newspaper readers that he is familiar with the general market situation since he regularly visits stores in Bratislava and elsewhere. He also notes that the state trade inspection agency analyzes the situation daily regarding goods that are in short supply. Citing as an example a recent analysis of the situation in detergents, Goga notes that "it is the worst in Bratislava where the bulk purchases of detergents have reached the greatest proportion, and deliveries do not offset the high, disproportionately intensive demand." To solve this shortage, Czechoslovak producers were given an "extraordinary allocation of foreign currency for additional imports of raw materials and additives from nonsocialist countries." according to Goga. Besides, a total of 1,025 tons of detergents have been imported from Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria and the Netherlands for the "Christmas market." The available quantity of detergents should be sufficient "to satisy the population's realistic needs, reasonable purchases provided," the Slovak minister adds.

Speaking about the situation in foodstuffs, Goga says: "The purchases of rice have become normalized and should there still be exceptions to this rule at some places they can be regarded as the last echo of the extraordinary purchases. As the consumers were able to convince themselves, we have enough rice for personable consumption. As far as salt, sugar, oil and, locally, also flour are concerned the trade organizations in charge of food sales are observing -- in the interest of coming to terms with bulk purchases at places where they still occur -- the principle of distributing stocks and channeling sales according to need. They continue to regulate sales through so-called one-hand purchases [presumably denoting a quantity that can be carried in one hand]."

Commenting further on the supply situation in foodstuffs, Goga mentions that in Bratislava the "centerpiece" of extraordinary purchases has been salt, and in West and Central Slovakia salt, rice and oil. The people in East Slovakia, on the other hand, were "reasonable," according to the minister, because, with the exception of two districts, products that have been purchased on a large scale elsewhere are usually available in the region. He also notes that to improve supplies, in November and December the producers will deliver 700 tons of salt, 3,000 tons of sugar, 350 tons of oil and 2,200 tons of flour more than orginally planned.

Asked in the next question about the availability of toilet paper, Goga says that "the situation is essentially all right, with the exception of Bratislava where great demand still persists." According to Goga, the stocks of toilet paper are sufficient but more than 200 tons cannot be delivered because of lack of transportation facilities.

In his final statement, Goga reiterates that "there is no reason for ill-advised purchases" and that "any panic is needless." He stresses that whenever salt, sugar or something else disappears from the shelves, it is only because of "bulk purchases" and the "impossibility, for technical-operational reasons, of immediately refilling the shelves after the products had been bought up." He goes on to say: "Every judicious person will surely understand this. We certainly cannot be reproached for not having anticipaced the situation that has emerged. We could not anticipate it because there really was not and is not any reason for it. The tension is, on the whole, lessening and since the hoarders have already had enough time and possibilities to accumulate excessively large stocks it can be assumed that, finally, the needs of all ordinary citizens who shop for their everyday consumption will be satisfied."

RUDE PRAVO ANALYZES STATE INVESTMENT POLICY

LD071240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 7 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] RUDE PRAVO today carries an editorial which analyzes the principal directions of the state's investment policy. It stresses that the pace of creating national income and the tolerable share of its application -- that is, the degree of the means the national economy has at its disposal for its development and also the high number of investment projects currently in the process of construction -- have enforced a change in the existing manner and degree of planning and the realization of investment projects. Investment expenditure is lower than in the preceding period. For instance, it is envasaged that in the category of investment projects for which budgeted expenditure exceeds the sume of Kcs 2 million, the already specified expenditure will be reduced by about Kcs 5 billion. This means, therefore, that the investment process is somewhat curtailed.

The editorial stresses that investment policy cannot be guided by, as the popular saying goes, what one fancies; it must be governed exclusively by the requirements and needs of the entire society. During decisionmaking processes as to which investment project is to be given priority treatment, a decision must be based on critical analysis of requirements and their optimal satisfaction. More than one project will have to be dropped, and rightly so because it will be condemned to such a role by the wrong concept of development in production. Graphically speaking, what is at issue is the application of an elimination system under which Kcs one of investment, promising to yield a mere Kcs two will be at a disadvantage in relation to a project which will yield Kcs three, and even that will fail to materialize in relation to investment guaranteeing a yield of Kcs five and so forth.

One must add however, and this is a task for the appropriate ministries and higher management bodies, that even investment projects with maximum effectiveness must work toward making the economy balanced and not toward deepening its disproportions further. All investment projects must therefore be linked mutually and must reinforce mutual coordination between individual branches and even more between individual sectors. In other words, one should not play in one's own sandbox but pursue above all the objectives of the entire national economy and the meeting of the requirements of society.

Where to invest, asks the article in conclusion? It says that investment must tap the reserves and the possibilities of our economy, which will in turn reinforce its effectiveness, above all by raising its capacity to export. It must also be made to secure the future development of the fuel and energy base as well as the reationalization of the consumption of fuels, energy and other valuable raw and production materials. Investment must also be made to utilize the latest finding of sciences and technology as well as for international cooperation. In brief, investment must be carried out to promote a more intensive implementation of the strategic line of the party's economic policy and to pursue effectiveness and quality, says the article in conclusion.

RECENT POLISH DEVELOPMENTS ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

'Unprecedented' Tension Noted

LD091816 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Discussing developments in Poland, Radio Prague's analyst Stefan Babiak says today that tension has reached an unprecedented degree. Antisocialist forces evidently intend to channel developments towards a power confrontation with the leadership of the state. The so-called Solidarity union is well aware that its support by the masses is on the wane. The Solidarity bosses therefore are in favour of provoking confrontation with the aim of seizing power while Solidarity still feels strong enough to deal a powerful blow to the state organs.

At their recent meeting in Radom, the Solidarity leaders therefore decided in favor of power confrontation. In this respect they are working together with the Catholic Church. This fact was confirmed by Tuesday's letter of Poland's church leader,Jozef Glemp, addressed to members of Poland's parliament. In his letter he warns the deputies not to adopt legislation vesting special power in the government. This amounts to blatant interference by a church leader in matters of the state and is rather a peculiar example of the so-called constructive attitude of the church to the process of overcoming the crisis in Poland. Jozef Glemp's letter has shown that Solidarity and the church are jointly advancing along the road leading Poland towards confrontation. The driving force of these developments is Solidarity whose aim it is to restore the capitalist yoke in Poland. The process of measuring strength has always been in the background of recent developments in Poland. Now it is coming to the fore.

Press Comments Summed Up

AU091810 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 5 December on page 6 carries a 1,100-word article by Pavol Minarik, entitled "What Was the Objective of the Illegal Meeting in Jacek Kuron's Apartment? Tactics and Methods of Counterrevolution."

Minarik says that the dissolution of the KOR organization at the recent "Solidarity" congress in Gdansk was just a "propaganda move," designed to disorient the public and especially the security agencies. And it did not take long before the first evidence of that emerged, Minarik says. On 22 November, Kuron convened an illegal meeting in his apartment, its objective to establish "an opposition organization, which was to be a political party whose aim was to overthrow the socialist system in Poland." The meeting was "dispersed" by the Polish security bodies, which found and confiscated a "quantity of illegal printed matter," including the founding declaration determining the program of the planned political organization, Minarik states. An analysis of the declaration's text revealed that the participants in the meeting "criticize 'Solidarity's' activity because regarding confrontation with people's power and constitutional structures, its activity is ineffective."

The basic aim of the authors of the declaration was to establish a "different state," Minarik says. In the declaration, KOR ideologists said that their hopes for controlling the PZPR have not materialized and therefore they tried to set up ideopolitical "Self-Governing Republic Clubs" which were to become the foundation of a political party. According to Minarik, the authors of the document also attacked the principle of strengthening central power, the government and the state, and unambiguously opposed the program of conciliation, in which they see only "the smashing and the impotence of 'Solidarity.'"

"The reactionary character of the 'declaration' is also evident in other parts of it. For example, it does not at all conceal its strong anti-Sovietism. And they go even further. They come forward with an offer of concessions 'in the direction of the West.' The intentions of the declaration's authors are of a counterrevolutionary character in every respect," Minarik says, adding that the participation of more than 40 "Solidarity" and KOR leaders -- Adam Michnik, Zbigniew Bujak and Janusz Onyszkiewicz among them -- in the illegal meeting in Kuron's apartment and their agreement with the declaration's political program confirms that "Solidarity" leaders are directly involved in KOR's "political machinations." "Thus an activity aimed against the foundations of socialism in the Polish People's Republic is being unequivocally organized under 'Solidarity's' shield."

Minarik states that there have long been statements that have exceeded the limits of the law, such as those of Marian Jurczyk of the Szczecin "Solidarity" calling on Poles to "shed blood and start civil war," and saying "we will throw the communists out of enterprises. Let them spread their party ideology at home. And we will hang some of them as a warning!" Jurczyk and many others, including the KOR leaders, have been spreading the hate-filled propaganda with impunity. "When will the gap close between the words to the effect that they will no longer handle such elements with kid gloves in Poland, and the actual deeds?" Minarik asks in closing his article.

Also on 5 December, Bratislava PRAVDA on page 7 carries a 650-word CTK report on the latest developments in Poland. In a report from Warsaw, CTK says that "'Solidarity' leaders, at their session in Radom, issued a 'document' Friday night in which they threatened a 24-hour general strike should the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic approve extraordinary powers for the government. They also threatened an unlimited general strike should the government -- in case it gets them -- make use of its extraordinary powers."

The CTK report goes on to state that "Solidarity" has rejected the idea of the front of national agreement, supported by the overwhelming majority of Polish society, and declared that the party and state leadership is trying to "deceive society" with this idea.

In another part of the report, CTK says that Premier Jaruzelski, during his stay in the Katowice Voivodship on Thursday, "affirmed his firm decision" to set up the front of national agreement.

The remaining part of the CTK report on Poland reviews PAP, TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI articles dealing with the situation in the country.

On 7 December RUDE PRAVO publishes on page 6 an 850-word CTK Warsaw dispatch, entitled "The Demands of Communists and Workers in Polish Plants; Resolutely To Face the Counter-revolution." After citing PAP on the PZPR Central Committee Politburo's Warsaw session on 5 December, the dispatch deals at length with Stefan Olszowski's 4 December meeting with representatives of "more than 600" party plant organizations in the center of the Polish capital and with functionaires of other political parties in that district. He is said to have "pointed out the growing danger that is threatening the socialist system, the party and Polish statehood," especially because of the "coungerrevolutionary activities of 'Solidarity' bosses and of some 'Solidarity' groups." Olszowski reportedly stressed that the creation of the front of national accord is the only rational concept for harmonizing patriotic forces, and scored the "irresponsible tendencies" of "certain 'Solidarity' circles to drive party organizations from the plants." The "document of the 'Solidarity Presidium session in Radom," he reportedly stated, contains intentionally false accusations against the state bodies and leadership, and "is an attempt to provoke a new wave of social unrest, hatred and distrust." This part of the dispatch concludes by noting that the participants in the meeting with Olszowski demanded from party bodies and organizations "greater offensiveness" and "firmer consistency" in carrying out party resolutions, and also sharply criticized students' strikes.

The second part of the dispatch deals with the Polish Government statement of 6 December on the Radom document, which is reportedly an attempt to block efforts aimed at reaching national accord and is, in effect, a "violation of the Gdansk, Szczecyn and Jastrzebie agreements," as well as of "Solidarity's" own statutes. The Radom document is also said to "declare open war on socialist statehood and open the battle for power." After citing the government spokesman on facts disproving the Radom document's accusations against the government, on appeals to put an end to "destructive" strikes and to unrest, and on the need to "equip the government with the necessary authority" -- limited to the winter period up to 31 March -- so as to prevent a "confrontation," the dispatch concludes by noting the spokesman's emphasis on national accord as the only hope for Poland.

The same day, Bratislava PRAVDA publishes on page 4 a 700-word CTK Warsaw dispatch on identical topics, entitled "The Party Must Be Strengthened; PZPR Central Committee Politburo Convened." In addition to the material carried by RUDE PRAVO on Olszowski's statements, PRAVDA adds that the wave of social unrest, hatred and distrust that is meant to be evoked by the Radom document is "inspired by antisocialist politickers," who are increasingly in evidence in Kuron's "Self-Governing Republic Clubs," and in "Solidarity's" organizations.

The second part of this dispatch deals with the resolution adopted by the 4 December rally of students and scientific staff of the PZPR's social academy in Warsaw, which reportedly "categorically rejects terror against party members," which is becoming increasingly frequent, as it does attempts to drive the PZPR from the plants. The resolution is said to support the "resolute fight against counterrevolutionary forces" and the demands for "strict measures" against the "organizers and inspirers" of actions against the party and bodies of the people's power.

The dispatch concludes by reporting on a resolution adopted by the PZPR's plant committee in the Fadroma works in Wroclaw, which scores a campaign in the plant that is aimed at "overthrowing the socialist system in Poland," and demands the immediate disbanding of the "Solidarity" organization in the plant.

On 8 December RUDE PRAVO carries on page 7 a 600-word, "(ZR)"-CTK-signed Warsaw dispatch, entitled "A 'Lightning Maneuver' Against the Government? What Walesa Revealed at the Radom Session." Citing TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on "Solidarity's" Radom session -- said to have approved the line of a takeover of power by reactionary antisocialist forces in Poland -- the dispatch then quotes Walesa on the "inevitability" of a confrontation, which will "undoubtedly" take place. Walesa is reported as saying that he had "miscalculated" as to the time when this would occur, and that the present makes it necessary to "choose the way of a lightning maneuver." The dispatch quotes Walesa at length about the lines advocated by Gwiazda and Rulewski, and about Walesa's own wish to win, while paying the minimum price for the victory. The dispatch then cites Jacek Kuron on the "issue of elections, of the new election code as the field of confrontation" and on his "total negation of the so-called government provisional measures"; Jan Rulewski on the imperative need to "attack the voivodship state bodies" and to compromise them; Andrzej Sobieraj, "Solidarity" chairman in Radom, on his proposal to eliminate local and voivodship state bodies "at any price" and to take over part of the state administration's activities; Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, "chief" of the Wroclaw "Solidarity," on the need to "build and expand: the organization's apparatus so as to fill posts in the state administration in the future; Grzegorz Palka on the need to set up "patrols of 'Solidarity' members" and to equip them with helmets and clubs; Zbigniew Bujak, "chief" of the Mazowsze "Solidarity," on these patrols aiming their immediate activities at "liberating" the committee for radio and television, and on the need to immediately set up a "social council" as a "provisional national government"; and Zdislaw Rozwalak, "Solidarity" "Boss" from Poznan, on the "need to make society realize that the government is untrustworthy" and "must be overthrown, unmasked and deprived of any trust."

After citing Polsih press on other antisocialist and anti-Soviet statements by "Solidarity," the dispatch concludes: "What is one to add? All that was voiced last week in Radom, at the 'Solidarity' Presidium's session, all that was planned there and which is to be carried out within the framework of an open confrontation with the people's power, all of that amounts to acts constituting felonies, whose common denominator is the overthrowing of the legitimate Government of the Polish People's Republic."

The last part of the dispatch deals with the 7 December session of the Polish Council of Ministers, as reported by PAP, with the announcement about the indictment against Marian Jurczyk from Szczecyn "Solidarity", and with T. Grabski's interview to RZECZYWISTOSC urging a resolute elimination of illegal antistate activities.

RUDE PRAVO on Radom Meeting

LD091038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The contents of the RUDE PRAVO's foreign political commentary is focused on the meeting of the leadership of the so-called Solidarity in Radom.

The Polish and world public were recently able to acquaint themselves with the results of the session. It must not be viewed only as a collection of antisocialist and anti-communist effusions. The signfificance of the Radom meeting of the so-called Solidarity is more serious, more dangerous and more foreboding. Its leaders have announced the beginning of preparations for the final attack on the positions of people's power in Poland. Lech Walesa, chairman of the so-called Solidarity, has openly declared what has been at stake since the beginning, why it was created, what its main goal is and what it aims to achieve. The so-called Solidarity was to start the attack at the most convenient moment when it was at its strongest. However, Walesa has suddenly changed his opinion. He has speeded up the program approach and has decided in favor of a lightning maneuver. In recent weeks the situation has been changing unfavorably for Solidarity. People have been thinking and expressing dissatisfaction with its approach. To a certain extent the so-called Solidarity is losing its position; there are also differences, arguments and intrigues among functionaries. The organization wants, therefore, to start setting up its own shock units armed with clubs and helmets. It wants to attempt finally to take over the mass communication media. The counterrevolutionary program has been written and declared, and now the question is will representatives of the so-called Solidarity be able to implement it:

First information from Poland says the public has received it with deep concern. The counterrevolutionary activity of leaders of the so-called Solidarity was condemned last week by representatives of more than 600 enterprises PZPR organizations from Warsaw at a meeting with Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Participants in the meeting demanded an offensive of party bodies and pointed to the need for consistent implementation of PZPR Central Committee Resolutions, the RUDE PRAVO commentary says.

CHNOUPEK SUPPORTS SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL

AU091245 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Dec 81 pp 1,2

["(AV)"-signed report: "So the World May Know Us Better; The General Assembly of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations]

[Excerpts] Prague, 7 Dec -- This Monday 256 delegates from all over our republic gathered in Prague's Palace of Culture for the Seventh General Assembly of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations (SCMS), to discuss there the society's activity during the past 6 years and also its main tasks in realizing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The deliberations, opened by CSMS Deputy Chairman Viliam Salgovic, were attended by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bocuslav Chnoupek and other guests.

In his statement Bohuslav Chunoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, positively assessed the active, purposeful and selfless work that is being accomplished by the CSMS, both abroad and in international nongovernmental organizations, for the benefit of peaceful and friendly relations among the peoples. He stressed that, due to the sharpened aggressive course of imperialist U.S. circles and their allies, the international situation in recent years had become seriously complicated and the process of international detente disrupted.

The realistic way out of this present situation is the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress, Bohuslav Chnoupek said among other things. At the moment the main issue is the Soviet proposal on the moratorium for deploying and modernizing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe -- a proposal which was significantly expanded and added to during Leonid Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG. Czechoslovakia expresses full and unambiguous support for the group of Soviet disarmament proposals and regards these proposals as the expression of the USSR's consistent effort to realize in practice the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. A similar support for the Soviet initiative unambiguously resounded also at the session of the Warsaw Pact members' ministers of foreign affairs committee, held a week ago in Bucharest, the CSSR minister of foreign affairs stated in conclusion.

After the conclusion of the general assembly, the session of the newly elected CSMS Presidium elected Evzen Erban CSMS chairman, and Viliam Salgovic, Marie Jarosova and Zdenek Ceska CSMS deputy chairmen.

CPCZ'S HAVLIN RECEIVES HOERNIG, SED DELEGATION

LD091444 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] In Prague today Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Johannes Hoernig, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the Department of Science and High Schools.

During a friendly meeting, the two sides informed each other about the implementation of tasks set by the last congresses of fraternal parties in the sphere of science and in high schools. As the same time they reviewed the possibilities of further mutual cooperation.

HUSAK GREETS KAMPUCHEAN LEADER ON ELECTION

LD091254 Prague CTK in English 1150 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 9 Dec (CTK) -- General Secretary of the Communist Party and President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak has congratulated Chairman of the State Council of the Kampuchean People's Republic Hen Samrin on his election general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

BRIEFS

RUDE PRAVO, APN AGREEMENT -- On Monday in the RUDE PRAVO editorial office, Oldrich Svestka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and RUDE PRAVO editor in chief, received a delegation of the Soviet press agency NOVOSTI (APN) led by Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, chairman of the APN board. He expressed appreciation for the cooperation between RUDE PRAVO and APN which has been fruitful, comprehensively useful and helpful in acquainting the Czechoslavak reader with problems of Soviet domestic and foreign policy and with the implementation of the conclusion of the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrades Oldrich Svestka and Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov then signed a new agreement on cooperation between RUDE PRAVO and APN for the period until 1985. The document envisages a further expansion of this cooperation. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Dec 81 p 2 AU]

POLISH SOLIDARITY ESTABLISHES 'STORM UNITS'

LD092218 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The Mazowsze regional leadership, which has authority over all the Solidarity groups in Warsaw and the surrounding voivodships, has decided to set up storm units in order to guard its counterrevolutionary, antistate activities. This has been reported in the press here. These groups of thugs will protect participants in protest demonstrations and strikes, those carrying placards and distributing leaflets and participants in other illegal campagins sponsored by Solidarity. They are also to be used for the disciplining of renegade members. The first large-scale operation is planned for 17 December. On this day the mobile action groups are to clear the streets for rallies which the Solidarity leadership has asked people to attend in protest against the clearance of the Warsaw fire brigade cadet academy.

AGREEMENT ON PRISONER EXCHANGE SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD100008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1734 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin 9 Dec (ADN) -- In Berlin on Wednesday a government agreement was signed between the GDR and Poland on carrying through the convention of 19 May 1978 on handing over people sentenced to prison terms to serve the sentence in the state in which they hold citizenship. The document was signed by Hans-Joachim Huesinger, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of justice, Ryszard Karwicki, Polish charge d'affaires and interim in the GDR.

PEACE MOVEMENT 'TOTALLY MISJUDGED' BY NATO

DW091139 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1620 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Albert Reiss dispatch]

[Text] Brussels -- Today's NATO council meeting began with military affairs. At the same time as previously announced the propaganda campaign seems to be getting underway. We had been expecting a press conference or at least a press release by the European group. After all, it would have been indeed interesting to learn what the European NATO governments think about Spain's accession. No accord was reached on this problem yesterday, and the group was to continue its meeting on the subject this morning, which it did. Yet nothing was publicized.

Naturally the this group may claim that it exists only for the purpose of providing mutual information, that it is not called upon to make decisions and thus that it does not know what it should report. This would be enough to preserve the form. But not even that happened. Spain as a NATO problem remains open. It is definitely known that long talks took place between Weinberger and Papandreou, but what about everything else: Has Greece stopped rejecting Spain's membership in NATO? Have the Netherlands and Denmark abandoned their reservations and objections?

From what is being said here, most people are inclined to assume that the NATO foreign ministers intend to welcome Spain's application on Thursday. Although there is no talk about a renewed withdrawal of Greece from the integrated armed forces of NATO. It may be taken for granted that the Greek Government is pursuing a status which will subordinate its armed forces to a national supreme command during peace times.

The chairman of the NATO military committee, Canadian Admiral (?Falls), confirmed this at his press conference. I have the impression that more will be heard about this. Questions concerning NATO and the Geneva negotiations cropped up here were also asked at the press conference. It is necessary to say that the admiral answered questions in that respect with great reserve, and nothing in his statements indicated how NATO would support a course of the negotiations which would promise positives results.

This is a great difference, for example, from the results of the foreign ministers' meeting of the Warsaw Pact states. The foreign ministers of the socialist countries developed concepts, and showed how they could be implemented, which could make the highly complicated negotiations in Geneva easier if the United States also wanted this.

Surely it would have been interesting to hear what the NATO military people think of a zero option which really is one, that is the option of Europe being free from any kind of nuclear weapons, from medium-range as well as tactical weapons. The military men of the socialist countries are not against this. Instead, the people in the NATO military committee are considering embargo measures against the Soviet Union, even though they admit that they are aware of the dangers this might entail for the economic relations in which the capitalist countries are interested.

The propaganda campaign which is beginning is following the same line. Honestly, it is not worthwhile to go into detail because what is being emphasized in material distributed here about the military strength of the Soviet Union is so incredible that it is better not to ask about the authors out of pity for them. For example, the Soviet Union is charged with having built a large navy during the past 15 years. What else should it have done, anyway? Perhaps leave a monopoly to the United States? As long as there is no disarmament there is no other choice. Another charge: In the Soviet Union there is an interplay between military and economic factors. Doesn't this perhaps exist in NATO? That's the way it goes on and on.

It has been announced now, dear listeners, that NATO proposes to deal with what it calls the false information by the peace movement. Perhaps something even more intelligent may be forthcoming in that connection. What is available so far indicates that the character and the level of the peace movement is being totally misjudged in NATO.

BRIGHT STAR MANEUVERS: 'INTENSIFIED PRESSURE'

DW092055 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1414 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Wieland Weber commentary]

[Text] The United States recently has considerably intensified pressure on the Near and Middle East countries. This includes, among other things, the Bright Star maneuvers which are among the largest U.S. military exercises in the region. Our Middle East correspondent Wieland Weber comments.

What began in the eastern Mediterranean almost 4 weeks ago with much propaganda oozed away relatively quietly in the desert of Oman off the shores of the Indian Ocean. The U.S. Bright Star 82 maneuvers in which participated thousands of marines and which were to prove the operational ability of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force now ended with the embarkation of 1,000 men of cruisers and aircraft carriers of the 7th U.S. Fleet.

The Pentagon which is always anxious to threateningly demonstrate to all the world and in particular the African and Asian oil-rich states as well as the progressive countries in this region that the United States could become militarily active at any time, yielded to requests by the sultan of the host country Oman and curbed publicity.

Sultan Gabus who seemed to attach great importance to joint military exercises with the widely traveled troops felt uneasy when the plans on the maneuvers became reality. Whearas initially he hoped for the backing or at least tacit approval by his counterparts of other gulf states in the Arab peninsula, he had to realize that his actions were not appreciated but criticized.

In the countries united in the Gulf Council which certainly cannot be said to pursue an anti-American policy, above all the Kingdon of Saudi Arabia, expressly assessed (?these war games) as being of little help for normalization in this region. Although some rulers may have been concerned about the fact that the United States, by safeguarding its so-called vital interests, could also bring their own oil resources under its control, they also repeatedly mentioned expressly another aspect. Washington's demagogic statements that the Near and Middle East countries had to fear the Soviet Union more than the Israelis has generally been termed gross and incorrect.

Not a day passes without Tel Aviv's aggressiveness becoming clearly manifest. On Monday a young man was killed in the occupied Gaza Strip. He protested against the occupation authorities who want to preserve their permanent claim to the occupied territories with all sorts of reprisals. Jerusalem, the holy city of Al-Quds to be Israel's indivisible capital and the rule over the Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip on the Mediterranean is to be camoflaged by a so-called autonomy for [words indistinct].

Based on alarming reports on Israeli troop concentrations along the Lebanese southern border and threats by responsible Zionists, the Palestinians whose fate has not been dismissed by any Arab government as unimportant are warning about a new attack by Tel Aviv on Palestinian refugee camps and PLO positions. The Begin government can play a new trump since last week. Minister Sharon together with his U.S. counterpart Weinberger in Washington signed a strategic alliance between both states giving Israel more comprehsnive aid than before and securing for the United States new military bases in the MIddle East crisis area.

This cooperation which must be seen in connection with the Bright Star maneuvers is denounced sharply in the Arab world because it destroys all possibilities of achieving a just and lasting peace in the region, as a spokesman of the Kuwaiti Government said recently.

AXEN HOLDS TALKS WITH ZIMBABWEAN DELEGATION

LD091614 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 9 Dec (ADN) -- An official agreement on the development of relations and cooperation between the SED and ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union] of Zimbabwe was signed in Berlin on Wednesday by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Dr Eddison Zvobgo, Central Committee member of the ZANU-PF and secretary for publicity and information.

Dr Zvobgo conveyed a personal message from the president of the ZANU-PF and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, to Erich Honecker.

The head of the ZANU-PF delegation was also received for extensive talks with Politburo members and secretaries of the SED Central Committee, Hermann Axen and Joachim Herrmann.

During a 10-day visit to the GDR, the ZANU-PF delegation had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the experiences of the SED in political-ideological work as well as in the fields of mass media, the construction industry and printing industry. A meeting with ZANU-PF cadres currently studying in the GDR developed into a cordial get-together.

BRIEFS

BROWN COAL MINING -- The Regis brown coal plant has so far exceeded its coal extraction and delivery targets by 395 tons of crude brown coal. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1503 GMT 8 Dec 81 DW]

USSR'S TIKHONOV TOURS COUNTY, TALKS WITH LEADERS

Factory, Farm Visits

LD091152 Budapest MTI in English 1012 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Dec (MTI) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, currently on an official friendship visit in Hungary at the invitation of the HSWP, Tuesday made a trip to west Hungarian Fejer County. The high-ranking Soviet guest was accompanied by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska. The members of Nikolay Tikhonov's entourage, Hungary's Moscow Ambassador Matyas Szuros and the Soviet Union's Budapest Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov were also in the party.

Nikolay Tikhonov first saw the Szekesfehervar Ikarus factory. The high-ranking guests were met by Imre Takacs, first secretary of the Fejer County Committee of the HSWP, by Deputy Minister of Industry Andras Gabor, as well as by leaders of the county and managers of the factory. General Manager Jozsef Toldi greeted the Soviet premier, and briefed him on the work and plans of the factory well-known by its products also in the Soviet Union. He mentioned also that they had been exporting buses to the Soviet Union for three decades. At present 74,000 Ikarus-made buses work there. The Szekesfehervar plant turns out about one half of the production of the large Ikarus company; this year it has built 7,500 buses, mostly for export. On the order of their principal buyer, the Soviet Union, Ikarus will have delivered 5,091 buses by the end of this year.

After this briefing the guests were shown round the factory. Nikolay Tikhonov spoke with appreciation about what he had seen.

Subsequently the party went on to visit the Vorosmarty cooperative farm of nearby Kapolnasnyek where Gabor Soos, undersecretary of agriculture and food industry, and the leaders of the cooperative received and greeted them. The Soviet premier listened with great interest to the account about the activity of the large agrocomplex which farms 4,500 hectares. The cooperative managers explained that the annual production value of their farm was 230 million forints, accruing in half of industrial and in the other half of agricultural activities. In the foregoing years the average per hectare grain yield was 6 tons, and maize 7 tons. The annual output of the pig farm is around 6,500 fattened pigs. The visitors saw also the meat processing handling 12,000 pigs annually and making 30 meat products. The party briefly called on the household farm of one cooperative member, and saw also the plastics plant of the cooperative which puts out 20 different products.

In the afternoon Nikolay Tikhonov and his entourage returned to Budapest.

Losonczi Receives Tikhonov

LD091152 Budapest MTI in English 1051 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Dec (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and president of the presidential council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers staying on an official friendly visit in Hungary, in Budapest today.

In a cordial atmosphere, they reviewed the trends in the two countries' relations and ways of boosting the ties of cooperation, and discussed topical world affairs. Present were ambassadors Matyas Szuros of Hungary to Moscow and Vladimir Pavlov of the Soviet Union to Budapest.

Kadar Receives Tikhonov

LD091134 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest: Janos Kadar today received Nikolay Tikhonov chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. At their talks they informed each other about the state of the two countries and about the implementation of the resolutions passed at the congresses of the two parties. They exchanged views on the mutual experiences of socialist and communist construction work and about the tasks of the current plan period. They reviewed relations between Hungary and the USSR and declared that special attention would continue to be paid in the future to deepening the fraternal friendship between the two peoples.

Nikolay Tikhonov was also received this morning by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

Soviet Coverage of Visit

For reportage of Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov's activities in Budapest, including a report of talks and the dinner speeches of Tikhonov and Lazar, see pages F 5-10 of the Eastern Europe section of the 8 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES APPROVE BUDGETS

Puja Outlines Report

LD091810 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Dec (MTI) -- The Foreign Committee of the Hungarian parliament Wednesday met in session under the chairmanship of Istvan Darvasi, secretary of the committee. The meeting was addressed also by Janos Peer, deputy president of the National Assembly, and by Imre Vincze, deputy finance minister.

Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja outlined the theses of the foreign political report proposed for the agenda of the winter session of parliament, to be submitted by the government. The committee discussed and approved the theses.

Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska submitted to the meeting the draft of the Foreign Ministry's 1982 budget. The committee apprpved the draft without modification.

Defense, Interior Budgets

LD081932 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The National Assembly Defense Committee discussed and approved today the draft budgets of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of the Interior for next year. The committee was briefed about the draft proposal by Lt Gen Pal Kovacs, deputy minister of defense, and Police Maj Gen Antal Pal, deputy minister of the interior. The discussion was attended also by Attila Madarasi, state secretary of the Ministry of Finance.

KISZ ISSUED PEACE APPEAL TO YOUTH 9 DEC

LD091826 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 9 Dec (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ) took a stand for safeguarding peace and against war in its appeal to Hungarian youth.

The appeal, issued in Budapest on Wednesday, points out:

"Imperialism threatens the world with a nuclear war, and forces it to follow a merciless arms race. By piling more and more weapons of great destructive capacity, it endangers peace. Those, who concocted the scheme of a limited nuclear war, declared war against mankind. These, who serve peace by their defensive power, safeguard peoples against them.

We, Hungarian youth, were born and grown up in the longest peaceful period of our country's recent history. Peace is the guarantee of our country-building work and creative power, as well as it is the condition of our personal, family and national existence. It is our fundamental human right which has to be protected with all efforts. It is not late yet. Peace-loving people of Europe and the world can curb imperialist arms policy and peace cannot be protected. Our clear programme involves the reasonable and constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty, including Hungary, for talks and disarmament, and we have fellow fighters, and they grow in number, everywhere in Europe and the world. We are one with them, we fight for a common cause.

"We want peace, security and creative life. That is why we oppose to the neutron bomb and the limited nuclear war threatening Europe. Let us protest against the plan under which the United States is to deploy new nuclear arms on the territories of its allies, some hundered kilometers from our borders, threatening our country, too, by this.

"We ask all of you to join those, who demand negotiations and agreements instead of nuclear build up. Let us stop those, who push Europe and the world towards a destroying war. Let us raise our voice for the protection of peace at work places, schools, universities and colleges, and residences together with elder people, together with all members of our society, who are ready for actions. We call you to strengthen and protect peace by our action and work. Your signature will express your concord," concludes the appeal.

MEHES SPEAKS AT ARTISANS CONGRESS ON IMPORTANCE

LD052312 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] The Hungarian economy will in future depend on the work of artisans to an even greater extent than at present, because it is obvious that what can be produced more efficiently and with greater flexibility on a small scale should not be produced in other ways. Lajos Mehes, member of the party Politburo and minister of industry, emphasized in his speech at the congress of the national organization of artisans that the significance of private small industry is equally great in the spheres of services and small-scale goods production. He referred to the new forms of enterprise which, by way of efficient small industrial production and the expansion of the work of the artisans, can contribute to improving the circumstances of life and play a role in improving the efficiency and competitiveness of large factories as well.

The delegates who spoke in the congress debate expressed their appreciation of then new measures which facilitate their work and at the same time recommended that the artisans be accorded the same treatment as the state and cooperative industry in the allocation of materials. They discussed vocational training as well, pointing out that in future greater attention must be paid to those whose skills are in short supply and to those with special trades. The congress is to continue its work on Sunday.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION VISITS POLAND -- Budapest, 9 Dec (MTI) -- Following an invitation from the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, a delegation of the MSZMP paid a visit in Warsaw between Dec 6 and 9. It was led by Andras Knopp, deputy head of the Central Committee's department of science, public education and culture. They studied the state of Polish higher education and exchanged views with their hosts about actual questions of the two parties' scientific and educational cooperation. The Hungarian workers were seen by E. Duraczynski, head of the PUWP Central Committee scientific and education department. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 9 Dec 81 LD]

GLEMP MEETS WITH WALESA, ZABLOCKI 9 DEC

LD091818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The Polish episcopate's press office has reported that around midday today Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp met with Lech Walesa, chairman of the NSZZ Solidarity National Commission.

Polish Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp also received Deputy Janusz Zablocki, chairman of the Polish Catholic Social Union. The talks concerned the country's sociopolitical situation and national accord.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH ZABLOCKI, REIFF 9 DEC

LD091820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today held meetings with representatives of Catholic organizations, including Pax Association Chairman Ryszard Reiff, Christian Social Association Chairman Kazimierz Morawski and Polish Catholic Social Union Chairman Janusz Zablocki. Some problems resulting from our country's critical situation were discussed during the meetings.

AFP: WALESA INTERVIEW ON STRIKE THREAT

NC092024 Paris AFP in English 2017 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, the leader of Poland's Solidarity union, said today that "there will be no strike." The union leader was referring to the threat of a general strike from Solidarity if parliament acceeded to a communist party proposal to empower the government with outlawing strikes for a three-month period under emergency legislation.

"They will not vote that," Mr Walesa predicted in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE and Radio Luxembourg, adding that the question "does not figure on parliament's agenda." (The Polish parliament is convened for December 15, and indeed no proposal for the special legislation figures within its known order of business.) No special powers, no strike, Mr Walesa said in substance. "There will be negotiations," he said, "and there will be results, I am convinced."

Two days ago, at a Solidarity meeting at provincial Radom, Mr Walesa had spoken about "the necessity of confrontation," and his declarations had been beamed over the state-run broadcasting networks, thanks to a surreptitiously taken tape of the proceedings. Mr Walesa said the excerpts beamed presented his remarks out of context. The meeting, he recalled, began at noon and ended at three in the morning, the excerpts covering only 20 minutes.

Mr Walesa confirmed that he had talked about confrontation, but that "to us, confrontation means choosing a few essential points and fighting for their realization -- but now (with) tanks, punch-ups and strikes." Strikes were only "the ultimate means," the union leader added, comparing the strike weapon to the arms of the police. "Almost all militiamen bear arms," he noted, "but that isn't to shoot around all the time."

Mr Walesa said that if parliament renounced voting the emergency legislation opposed by Solidarity, that would not amount to any "setback" for the communist party but simply correspond to its acceptance of the realities of the situation. "If the party wants to be a workers and peasants (party), if it wishes to guide the masses, it must listen to the masses," he declared.

The union president today conferred for three and a half hours with Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland. Monsignor Glemp, in an appeal to all members of parliament, has strongly advised against adoption of the emergency legislation, lest it trigger a general strike followed by unpredictable developments.

The leaders of the small peasants and democratic parties in parliament have already gone on record with statements that the legislation is not necessary.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the party chief and premier, on his part today conferred with representatives of the three Roman Catholic groups in parliament. If the communist party, which commands a parliamentary majority, were to persist in pushing through the special powers, it would, in the view of observers, maneuver itself into isolation, when there are still hopes for a collaboration between party, church and union.

COMMENTARIES SCORE RECENT SOLIDARITY ACTIVITIES

Gdansk Appeal Criticized

LD092116 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] "Confrontation is the only way," Lech Walesa said in Radom. "A platform not of agreement but of confrontation is being prepared," is what we heard in the appeal of the Presidium of the Gdansk regional board of Solidarity. These are sharp and strong words. But it is a pity that the Presidium of the Gdansk regional board confined itself to an appeal. On the same day Solidarity activists at the largest factories in the tricity [Gdansk, Sopot, Gdynia] put forward a number of specific proposals. Let us relieve the spokesman of the region by reading these proposals in the [word indistinct] bulletin: The proclamation of strike alert throughout the region; the working out of a speedy way to pass on information to factory commissions; the commencement of preparations for a general strike and the submission to the National Commission of a proposal to stage a national referendum concerning new elections to the Sejm and to the People's Councils.

Going back to the appeal of the Gdansk Presidium, it contains one statement worth of reflection. It says, let us remind you: Every agreement must be based at least on a minimum of trust between the sides. Those are sacred words. In the face of irrefutable facts, influential activists of Solidarity are trying to do everything to make sure that, instead of showing trust in the other side, unease should be stirred up, a state of threat should be evoked, emotions should be inflamed and even hatred should be generated. The Presidium of the Gdansk regional board states that neither a state of emergency nor militiamen's nightsticks will guarantee trust.

As regards the state of emergency, then it is Solidarity sources which are fanning up a real hysteria of fear in this matter. There has been no mention of a state of emergency in any government or party enunciation, and as regards nightsticks, this has been mentioned most frequently in the past few days in various Solidarity instructions regarding the creation and arming of so-called workers' militia.

Fifteen months ago an historic agreement was signed in the Gdansk shipyard. The chairman of the union spoke at that time about agreement between Poles and that we were ending strikes and all getting down to work. How distant these words are. How illusory these words sound today from the perspective of these dozen or so months which have been full of unease, strike alerts, strikes, threats and ultimatums.

No one will go back on the implementation of what was decided in 1980 in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, and this has been confirmed by the constitutional organs of the state and by congresses of the PZPR and the other political parties. But in the same way no one can accept the menacing ultimatums such as the staging by the National Commission of a referendum of elections. There is no state in the world which jeopardizes its existence by recognizing the right of trade union echelons to determine the law.

We have discussed the appeal of only one region, Gdansk. More such resolutions have been adopted. We leave it to television viewers to answer the basic questions of whether they serve national agreement and of whether the path to national agreement is via an escalation of tensions and groundless accusations. The country looks for internal calm.

Walesa's 'Struggle for Power'

LD091158 Warsaw PAP in English 1115 GMT 9 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP) -- Commenting on the recent statements by Solidarity leaders, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote, inter alia:

"In the struggle for power, Lech Walesa is ready to go the whole hog, even at the price of blood of the workers of whom he pretends to be both leader and protector [words indistinct]. At the [Radom] meeting, Walesa admitted openly that he had [words indistinct] treated as a game all talks with the government representatives and his own obligations, such as the Gdansk agreement, and now was prepared to 'make up for the losses.'

"It is the entire Polish society who has to pay for Mr Walesa's game. And Mr Walesa is continuing his game, for he wants to change the state's system. Although Solidarity leaders have not said exactly what new system they had in mind, the answer is easy to predict."

The paper went on: "All who today with blind obedience are carrying out directives of Solidarity bosses designed to 'dismantle the system' should realize that the hundreds and thousands of strikes which have taken place since August 1980, apart from those socially justified, have set back the country's economy by more than a decade. The 'victory' at which those gathered in Radom marvelled would set back the society by several dozen years in every respect."

'New Phase' of Struggle

LD091440 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 9 Dec 81

["Treacherous Abolitionists" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP) -- For several days now we have been witnessing a new, in respect to its quality, phenomenon occurring in actions taken by all kinds of anti-socialist forces -- the phenomenon consisting in practical, active attempts to dislodge the PUWP committees from industrial plants, the Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI observed. The phenomenon is new in respect to its quality for until recently those forces limited themselves to theoretical and moral repudiation of the party, to contesting the party's historical and moral right to lead the nation. Present [as received] the anti-socialist forces launched a campaign aimed at active dislodging the party cells from their industrial plants.

Everything points out to the fact that this is the beginning of a new phase of the struggle with the PUWP -- a beginning which is characteristic of a strategy aimed at the elimination of party organizations in all industrial plants, a strategy which is camouflaged by "workers' will".

Objectively and subjectively, it is also a new phase of activity of counter-revolutionary forces which, while taking advantage of the difficult economic situation of the country, aim at agitating the working people who are not aware of their political game against the PUWP under new banners of self-government in state-owned enterprises.

However, this is only a smoke-screen that hides the strategy aimed at depriving the PUWP of being the leading force for the nation and the strategy of torpedoing the idea of the front of national accord launched by the party, the idea, which when successfully fulfilled, would doom those forces to the isolation of their main goal, i.e., taking over power.

'ILLEGAL' LABOR PARTY TO HOLD JANUARY CONGRESS

LD100036 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Solidarity is escalating its political actions which contradict the union's statute and also the agreements signed after the August 1980 strikes.

It was announced over the Gdansk Lenin shipyard's public address system that copies of the statute of the illegal so-called Polish Labor Party [Polska Partia Pracy] are obtainable from the Solidarity trade union spokesman.

It was also announced that the founding congress of the Polish Labor Party will take place in January in Swidnik.

STRIKE READINESS DECLARED AT GDYNIA SHIPYARD

LD091308 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] [No dateline received] The NSZZ Solidarity Works Commission has declared strike readiness at the "Komuna Paryska" shipyard in Gdynia.

A commision resolution states that the reason for the declaration is the deteriorating situation in the country, provocations by the authorities and the torpedoing of all accord.

TU VISITORS IN KATOWICE CRITICIZE AUTHORITIES

LD091954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Our correspondent reports that a visiting group of Solidarity activists from Gdansk shipyard is at the Katowice coal amalgamation to take part in mass rallies organized for the various shifts of miners of the collieries of the Katowice coal amalagamation, including the Staszic and Katowice collieries. The Solidarity representatives from the Gdansk shipyard acquainted those present with the resolution of the 27 November meeting of the NSZZ Solidarity Gdansk Shipyard Works Commission.

It transpires from their speeches that the authorities in our country have nothing in common with the working class and that they are even prepared to shed fraternal blood for the sake of their own interests.

Furthermore, throughout the entire period of activity from August last year, the state and political authorities have shown us all that they are completely incapable and that every move they have made is incompetent and downright criminal in respect of the nation.

The authorities must answer for those actions to a national tribune. The only force which is capable of lifting the nation is NSZZ Solidarity. The authorities are striking at that very national [word indistinct] Polish social force, with provocative propaganda and, recently, more and more often with militia nightsticks. We have come to you so that we can begin to act together in this very situation.

[(?A guest] from the shipyard stated that there is coal enough and to spare in the country and, [word indistinct] of the Solidarity National Mining Commission called for a boycott of resolution No 199 of the Council of Minister, which states that if somebody cannot afford a car, he should not work overtime but buy a moped.

The guests from Gdansk and the local Solidarity activists answered questions [word indistinct] and passed on various items of information. The following remarks were made: Nobody lets himself be led by the nose, and there is no coal [as heard]. We don't know what happens to that coal. Storehouses and some military hangars are full of all kinds of goods. Communists, if anything should happen, make a quick exit toward the East.

The coast trusts you and counts on you. If we don't strike our blow at this moment, then we've had it. We can't go back now. When we are given access to the mass media there will be no party in the country.

The word "accord" was not used at the meeting, but [word indistinct] the words "confrontation," "struggle," "the strike weapon," "distrust" and "protest" were heard. Indiscriminate attacks and insinuations were also made against the party and the government.

SOLIDARITY LOCAL VIEWS NEW POWERS FOR STATE

LD101017 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] We have received a statement from the Solidarity Factory Committee at the (Cegielski) metal industry enterprise concerning the plan to grant the government so-called extraordinary powers. The statement, after describing what these powers would represent, says:

The introduction of such a law would mean not only breaking the social agreements of Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, but also an attempt to legalize the state of affairs which existed in our country in the Stalinist period. It would lead virtually to the impossibility of carrying out normal trade union work.

Further, the statement extensively describes the causes of social tension where Solidarity is most often accused. Opposing such an assessment and stating that the authorities, through the accumulation and publication of information on all incidents, is looking for arguments with which to justify granting the government special powers.

The statement goes on: We emphasize that we support honest dialogue and true national accord, an accord on equal bases for social forces taking part in it, because only this can constitute a basis for building socialism in our country by the working people themselves in accordance with our national traditions.

We appeal to all Solidarity members and the working people all over Poland to preserve [word indistinct] and discernment, calm and restraint from individual protest actions, often provoked by the authorities, which serve the conservative elements of those authorities to justify repressions.

FACTORY COMMITTEE RULES ON POLITICAL GROUPS WORK

LD091954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Excerpt] A meeting of the Workers Council of the Ponar sprinklers factory in Zywiec took place in order to examine the ways to implement the decision taken by the council on 25 November. The decision says that political organizations should be self-financing out of their members' dues. The factory manager has been instructed to discontinue financing these organizations' activities.

It has also been stated that regulations clearly say that working time should be fully used for work and that social affairs may be attended to only during nonwork hours with the exception of instances clearly covered by the regulations. Thus, the Workers' Council has recognized as justified the demand made by the NSZZ Solidarity Factory Founding Committee that political organizations carry out their activities only during nonwork hours or on the principle that work hours used for such activities must be made up.

Referrring to the act on state enterprise and workforce self-management, the Workers Council also contended that no regulation in the above act, grants political organizations the right to interfere in the affairs of the enterprise.

The Workers Council's decision in the sprinklers factory also states that the factory's PZPR organization together with its committee constitute not a group of premises but a group of persons, members of the workforce. That is why the Workers Council does not object to premises being made available for periodic meetings or organizations outside working hours. At the same time, on behalf of the workforce, the factory's party committee has been instructed to free the premises occupied until now.

RALLY STAGED IN KROSNO SUPPORTS CONFRONTATION

LD091254 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] At a rally in the Polmo metalworks in Krosno those present supported confrontation. The entrance to the works from now on is being checked by special "order groups." Similar groups are being organized in Radom.

WROCLAW URGES SOLIDARITY 'TO WIN OVER' MILITARY

LD092150 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] In the Wroclaw river shipyards an appeal is being distributed to Solidarity members. They are urged to win over members of the militia and the security services, as well as army soldiers and officers, to Solidarity. The appeal says that this will make it possible to avoid disarming the militia and the army.

REPORTAGE OF REGIONAL STRIKE ACTIVITY, ALERTS

Private Farmers' TU Actions

LD092212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] In Elblag a protocol of agreements has been signed by the voivodship strike committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers and the voivoda. In addition to the protest action conducted by the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, similar actions are being conducted by other farmers unions. For instance, protest actions are being held by the Rural Solidarity of Kujawy and Dobrzyn in Wloclawek and by Lublin Rural Solidarity.

Our correspondents report that in Zamosc talks continued between the striking farmers of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, who are occupying the presmises of the voivodship executive of the rural youth union, and the SZL voivodship executive and representatives of the voivodship office. The demands submitted by the strikers were discussed. In Lublin, talks have started between representatives of the voivodship office and the Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations and a delegation of farmers from the Lublin NSZZ Rural Solidarity. They are occupying the premises of the Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations. According to our correspondent, the talks are making good progress and agreement hasbeen reached concerning the inhabitants of the Lublin countryside.

In Biala Podlaska talks have started between representatives of work's organizations of NSZZ Solidarity and the Biala Podlaska vice voivoda on supplies for the inhabitants of the voivodship during the pre-Christmas period, mainly as regards meat and meat products.

In Swidnica, after a 3-day interval, talks have been resumed between farmers occupying the premises of the Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations and the voivodship authorities. It has been agreed that, from the second quarter of next year, the commissions allocating farm machinery will be elected by the general meeting of the village. Commissions will be appointed for the inspection of stores and outlets for the sale of means for agricultural production. The agricultural development fund will also be allocated by the village general meeting. The talks will continue tomorrow.

Private Farmers Talks Continue

LD092204 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP) -- Talks between the interministerial government commission and the National Private Farmers Solidarnosc Strike Committee, resumed yesterday, will be continued this Friday in Siedlce. But in spite of the announced continuation of talks and fulfillment of a substantial [word indistinct] postulates, strike alert has been maintained by Solidarnosc farmers in all regions.

Tension in the countryside persists. The sit-in by farmers occupying public buildings in Siedlce, Swidnica, Walbrzych Voivodship, Torun and Zamosc is already several weeks old. For [words indistinct] days now Solidarnosc farmers have been staging a sit-in in Brzmstokowo, Tarnow Voivodship, Andolkusz, Katowice Voivodship.

At the end of the first round of talks in Siedlce, deputy minister for agriculture and food economy said that the talks aimed at expanding the [word indistinct] Rzeszow agreement.

"I hope that we shall quickly reach agreement on such questions as protection of land ownership rights and the right to inheritance, updating of regulations concerning turnover in land, and the bill on social security of farmers and their dependents."

Illegal Occupation Continues

LD092204 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Cases of public buildings being illegally occupied are multiplying. In Koronowo the MKZ [Interfactory Founding Committee] Solidarity has occupied the premises of a trade union center on the Jednosc Robotnicza street for the needs of the union. Solidarity has said that it found its present premises too small and therefore took bigger ones.

The parish executive of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers in Wasocz, Lomza Voivodship, has adopted an ultimatum addressed to the parish executive officer. They demand that part of the parish office premises should be given to Solidarity within a week. The premises are to be fully equipped with office equipment and must have a telephone. Otherwise, the occupation of the building housing the parish office will start 14 December.

Sit-in Strikes End in Gdansk

LD091454 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Following the students of the Gdansk polytechnic, the sit-in strike has also been discontinued by students of the state higher school of graphic arts and the state higher school of music in Gdansk.

On the other hand, the students at the remaining colleges of the tricity will take a decision on this matter at meetings organized for today.

Teachers Declare Strike Alert

LD100052 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The Solidarity education and upbringing section in Czestochowa has adopted a resolution on strike alert in all schools of the voivodship.

Flags have been hoisted on school buildings. A similar situation exists in Rzeszow. Children and young people are being stirred up because the government has introduced amendments to the teacher's charter.

Students Meet; Rectors Confer

LD091746 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Rafal Wegerezynski report from Poznan]

[Text] At 1230 a meeting of representatives of striking students began at the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan. One hundred and seventy representatives of almost 70 educational establishments around the country, and also members of the National Coordination Commission of the Independent Students Association arrived in Poznan. The first round of debates ended at 1430 and resumed at 1600, after a break of 1 and 1/2 hours.

Representatives of individual schools are outlining the current situation among the students. I was informed that the debates will last until late tonight. Until the official communique is ready, the [word indistinct] has decided not to provide information for the mass media, and no journalists were admitted to the conference hall.

Simultaneously with the students meeting, the national conference of high school rectors is being held in Poznan, and in this case, too, it was decided not to provide information on the talks.

It should be borne in mind that joint talks between the two sides could be held even tonight.

Chorzow Strike Readiness Off

LD092238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Our correspondent reports that at the session of the Chorzow NSZZ Solidarity Coordination Commission, matters connected with the town coordination commission as well as matters connected with the incident in front of the PKP [National State Railways] railroad station in Chorzow-Batory toward the end of November were discussed. The representatives from 34 factories stated that the circumstances surrounding the incident have not been explained sufficiently.

In a statement signed by the Chorzow Solidarity Coordinating Commission they state that, prompted by concern for an improvement in the social situation and aware of the efforts by certain representatives of the authorities to restore calm in the town, they have decided to suspend strike readiness until the end of December. Should there be further delay in settling the conflict, strike readiness will be called again and an interfactory strike committee will be set up. At the same time, we read in the statement, we urge the town People's Council Presidium to call an extraordinary session by 20 December in which representatives of NSZZ Solidarity factory organizations will take part.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI: KPN DESIRES CIVIL WAR

LD091509 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP) -- Commenting on the programme of the Conference of Independent Poland (KPN), the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote:

"One can say that among shades of various anti-socialist groups in Poland, KPN assumed the blackest colour. In a relatively short period of existence, the Moczulski group established itself permanently on the right-wing of anti-communist extremist forces.

"Leszek Moczulski, the KPN chief 'ideologue' and almost a monopolist in creating its programme concepts, knew perfectly well that -- calling a spade a spade -- post-fascist slogans being in fact the essence of the confederates' programme stand no chance of being accepted by the Polish society.

"To make this programme socially acceptable, Moczulski furnished it with 'independence' cliches full of nationalism, anti-Sovietism, and also aggressive cult of persons and the political orientation prevailing at the time of bourgeois Poland.

"The KPN programme is formulated from the position of all-out hostility to socialism, Poland, the PUWP and the people's authority and mad prejudices and hatred to the USSR.

"The basic premise of the KPN programme is the thesis that the Polish state allegedly does not exist and that our country is allegedly only a part of the Soviet Union.

"Proceeding from the premise mentioned above, the KPN programme formulates a concept of struggle for a so-called third republic which in political terms is to be a continuation of the second republic; that is, the bourgeois and the land owners' regime from before September 1939. A condition for setting up the third republic is to be the 'destruction of political structures' of People's Poland; that is, the overthrow of the socialist system. This is to take place during a direct and brutal clash of forces and a great national battle.

"The overthrow of people's power and the destruction of the socialist state is the KPN's strategic goal. In order to attain this end, Moczulski does not shrink from plunging the country into the most terrible of armed clashes, a civil war.

"A look at the KPN programme brings bitter thoughts to mind. A group of persons blindfolded by their narrow interests want to set our common house on fire and to plunge this country into fratricidal struggle," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said.

PUBLIC CONDEMNATION OF SOLIDARITY REMARKS CITED

LD091518 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP) -- Warsaw dailies today carry more comments and statements on the recent enunciations of the Solidarnosc leadership in Radom.

In statements for TRYBUNA LUDU, people of various trades and organizational affiliations described the Solidarnosc leaders' declarations as "outrageous", "filling one with enormous anxiety and concern" and "terror", and, as a parish priest said, "painful." The Radom enunciations are "nothing else but an open struggle for power", a war veteran of Opole said. A Warsaw car factory worker said the statements "can be only condemned" and added that they "should constitute an important warning for the future."

The statements published in the ZSL daily DZIENNIK LUDOWY express similar views. "I think that common sense will prevail and wisdom finally win, and the Solidarnosc people, those who want changes and power, understand that this is not the road, that the Polish nation is not limited to the narrow group of the union's leaders," said a peasant movement worker of the Ciechanow Voivodship.

The same paper relayed, without comment, the letter to the Solidarnosc National Commission in which the chairman of farmers' Solidarnosc union Jan Kulaj called for the unification of the peasant, worker and student divisions of the movement "because the government is striving to set us at loggerheads".

GLOS PRACY, the tradeunions' daily stressed in its front-page article the keynote of workers' opinions on the Radom declarations, published by that paper yesterday, is that "workers are for peaceful work and bread, against confrontation."

"In the military milieu the Radom meeting of pseudo-unionists was assessed unequivocally as an anti-socialist forum openly aiming at the abolishing of the present system and taking over power," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI army paper wrote. "The initiatives of the Solidarnosc extreme forces serve this purpose". But a retired colonel said he is "optimistic, for Solidarnosc means not Walesa, Rulewski, Jaworski or Bujak alone, but above all millions of working people who...do not dream of confrontation". An ensign said: "We are of the opinion that a time has come to face the truth. This is what all people of good will in Poland demand".

EXPRESS WIECZORNY evening paper wrote yesterday the Solidarnosc declarations came as "a kind of shock to people of good will". They "closed the period of illusions", and that "after the Radom session it will be incomparably more difficult than so far to seek a common language...and to trust the words that are uttered".

Meanwhile, an open letter, frontpaged by DZIENNIK LUDOWY, was jointly addressed to Premier Wojcech Jaruzelski by the PUWP and the United Peasant Party organizations authorities of the town and village community of Leczyca near Lodz, expressing support for the idea of the national accord front which "promises hopes for getting the country out of the crisis."

TRYBUNA LUDU sharply criticized the Radom resolution of the Solidarnosc leaders to form so-called "workers' guards".

"Is it meant to bring about a confrontation with the use of force with state law enforcement organs, or perhaps only to keep within bounds and to take to task, for example, branch unions members who do not want to strike or are getting ready for daily work?" asked the daily.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY published an account of its correspondent's lengthy interview with Miroslaw Krupinski, one of Walesa's two deputies in the National Commission. Although Krupinski "levelled severe accusations at the authorities", and "his intentions seemed unspecific", the correspondent commented, yet at the same time he expressed hopes for the agreement as possible to reach. The correspondent pointed out that, after an equally misty declaration of the union's press spokesman, the lack of clarity in Krupinski's statement may augur the union's withdrawal from the intentions of confrontation and a return to the line of national accord so solemnly declared earlier.

PZPR MEMBERSHIP DECLINES 13 PERCENT IN 6 MONTHS

LD100010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] A meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Intraparty Commission has taken place in Warsaw. The starting point for the deliberations was data on changes in the party's numerical strength and a report on the present political situation.

The discussion covered problems relating to the expulsions and denunciations in addition to people handing in their party cards.

As of December of this year, the PZPR numbered 2,734,000 members and candidates. Compared with 30 June 1980 its strength has been reduced by more than 415,000 persons, that is 13.2 percent. Party cards have been handed in by some 254,000 persons. During the period under review 30,000 candidates were admitted.

The need for self-determination by party members in the conditions of the exacerbation of the political situation was stressed during the commission's deliberations, as was the need for a stubborn struggle for the implementation of the idea of the front of national accord.

'ANXIETY' ABOUT SOLIDARITY VOICED IN WALBRZYCH

LD092156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Our Walbrzych correspondent reports that the executive of the PZPR works committee at the Walbrzych coal mine has written an open letter to the workforce, which says in part:

We have been following with great anxiety the activity of some activists of Solidarity, which defines itself as a trade union and not as a political organization or party. Reality has proved to be otherwise. We do not envisage the path of renewal to be like this. Our aim is peaceful apartments and schools, well supplied shops, the smiles of our wives, mothers and children welcoming us after our shift, and satisfaction from our vocational work, wisely managed, and life in a homeland where harmony, order, work and justice reign.

PARTY MEMBERS AT MINE REJECT SOLIDARITY DEMANDS

LD100938 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] In the Szczglowice mine yesterday a plenary meeting of the PZPR works committee categorically rejected a proposal of the Solidarity works committee concerning the transfer of the premises of the PZPR works committee. The meeting described the proposal as contrary to the Constitution and the law.

The mine's Solidarity organization twice asked the mine manager to transfer the premises of the PZPR works committee and those of the Works Council of the miners' trade union. A recent letter demanded that the transfer should take place within 14 days; otherwise the committee would be evicted from the works. At the same time the mine's Solidarity organization informed the PZPR committee that it does not agree with the formation of a substitute national unity front with the participation of a compromised PZPR.

ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS TO RAKOWSKI INTERVIEW

The following additions to, corrections, and rephrasing of the item entitled "PZPR Leaders Give Views on National Accord" and subtitled "Rakowski Interview 30 Nov" published in the 1 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 16, were taken from TRYBUNA LUDU of 1 Dec, thus providing full text of the TRYBUNA LUDU version of the interview.

On page G 17, first paragraph, last line, supply "and not for generally wandering about." for the indistinct words.

Same page, paragraph two, after last sentence, add the following passage: "That is by no means an issue that can be settled at once. How many members should such a council have, who should participate in it; ought it to be composed, for example, of persons representing individual organizations? Or ought prestigious personalities representing only themselves have seats in it? Experience shows that personnel issues are among the most difficult ones. We considered that as soon as members of the initiating group coped with that task, they would have to go over to the next stage of activity; that is, to sending invitations to persons who, in their opinion, ought to belong to the council of national accord. For purely practical reasons, we found that the initiating group should not be too large."

Same page, paragraph four, line four, replace queried words with "scientific circles."

Same paragraph, after last sentence add the following passage: "It took a dozen or so days to reach agreement on that concept with all those concerned. Someone could ask: Why was so much time needed? Well, the reason is simple. For example, the candidature of the lay Catholic representation had to be consulted with the leadership of the episcopate, the candidature of the United Peasants Party with the party leadership, and so forth."

Same page, paragraph six, add after last line: "I present our activities following the general's Sejm speech with so many details to deprive of argument those who would be prepared to shout at us: They are late again!"

Same page, paragraph eight, lines nine and ten make read: "... a termination of hostility on the part of many organizations and activists of Solidarity..."

Page G 18, paragraph two, line two make read: "... important issue. Thus I cannot get rid of the suspicions that the..."

Same paragraph, after last sentence add: "However, I do not know whether it is a good manifestation of patriotism to prevent Solidarity from participation in unpopular, although necessary, decisions and to protect the union from joint responsibility, rather than to show concern for the country and society. The Solidarity leadership seems not to be in a hurry to materialize the ideas of national accord, and if it is, then on a platform proposed by the union in exchange for some new concessions consolidating its influence. This is the meaning of what Mr Walesa told the public."

Same page, paragraph four, last line, replace queried word with "proposed".

Same page, paragraph six, first line, make read "...as I think, in conjecture, such a concept..." (adding "in conjecture")

Same page, paragraph seven, after last sentence, add the following passage:

"But let us go back to the idea of Mr Walesa's peculiar posture. It arouses serious reservations. If it were accepted, we would have had in Poland a front not of accord, but of discord. It would signify nothing else but disrespect for all other social and political forces active in our country. Indeed, it is an interesting idea of partnership which implies inequality in advance. Neither the government nor the PZPR are able to accept such an interpretation. Moreover, it would perhaps be worthwhile to note in the margins that the government-church-Solidarity formula is misleading. It is well known that what matters in the system is not the government, but the PZPR. Neither do I think that the particular role of the "three forces" would be acceptable for members of the peasants and democratic parties, for Industrial Branch and Autonomous Trade Unions, as well as for other organizations, for example the youth organizations. Those who profess the idea of precisely such a role of the "big three" or of a great coalition, forget about the fact that the time has come in Poland for each organization's independence and self-management. Some time ago, the Solidarity National Commission Presidium stated (and this was published in the press, including ZYCIE WARSZAWY of 7-8 November) that "our union has always emphasized that it did not usurp the right to exclusive representation of Polish society." We welcomed that statement, although our Solidarity counterparts always speak on behalf of "the entire society." In Mr Walesa's pronouncement about Solidarity's particular palce in the front of accord, one can hear the echo of that posture. No party and no trade union movement in Poland can have monopolistic ambitions today. For example, let someone from the PZPR just try to treat the United Peasants Party or the Socialist Union of Polish Students in a bossy manner."

Same page, last paragraph, lines three and four make read: "...only by discussion on a definite platform. It is known..." (adding words and removing parentheses)

Page G 19, first paragraph, after last line insert the following passage: "And let me add one remark more: Affiliation in the front of national accord means, naturally enough, the acceptance of direct joint responsibility for the destiny of the country. The agreement to participate in the council of national accord implies the need to establish a proper proportion between 'no' and 'yes'.

"Frankly speaking, in postures taken by many Solidarity figures I can see a reluctance to say 'yes.' Their activities are motivated by the philosophy of negating everything that emerged in People's Poland before August 1980, of negating also the post-August efforts made by the state authorities, and the democratic changes in the party. The fact is that there has been no governmental proposal of importance which the union would accept with a 'yes.' Most frequently, we hear, 'no', and significantly less frequently 'yes, but.' In Solidarity ranks, there are figures who regard themselves as revolutionaries called upon to destroy people's rule or, as they say, 'communist rule.' Such is the truth, and one can provide hundreds of examples to prove it.

"If someone intends to join the front of national accord with precisely such political objectives, which can be easily seen with the naked eye, his objections, reservations and so forth are only natural.

"I would like to add that the discussion with the union's leadership on the subject of the front of national accord is continuing."

Same page, third paragraph, after last line add the following passage: "And yet prestige considerations should be irrelevant. For example, we are prepared to favorably discuss Solidarity's concept of a public council for the national economy, provided that the body formed with this name serves the purpose of multilateral consultations on socioeconomic measures able to bring the country out of the crisis and to ensure public acceptance for the necessary moves."

Same page, eighth paragraph, after last line insert the following passage:

"Counterrevolution has not given up its activities, and this was evident during the hostile manifestation on 11 November. Objectionable was not the very fact of the celebrations; on the contrary, the authorities paid tribute to the anniversary and to the memory of those fallen; scandalizing was the spirit of the manifestation, imposed by the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN]. During the so-called roll call of the fallen at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, a KPN figure was naming, inter alia, soldiers of the Swietokrzyska brigade of the National Armed Forces, a brigade which under Hitlerite protection moved to Bavaria in 1945. There were also mentions of defending 'Polish eastern lands'; in other words, attempts were made to incite by opening a chapter of history which was closed long ago."

Page G 20, first paragraph, after last line insert the following passage: "There are also people whom this suits, because in this way their dream comes true about a Poland economically weak, politically divided among trends, tendencies, and larger and smaller groups fighting each other. It has also been noted in the West that, since 1980, the role of Poland has unprecedentedly weakened. People in the West consider that Poland has already become a country for a long time eliminated from the international political game. Poland's economic and political weakness may open a phase in European politics which will bring us nothing favorable."

Same page, third paragraph, line six make read: "...constant strikes and tension, new chieftains applying moral terror to those citizens who, seeing the..." (adding words and removing parentheses).

Same paragraph, after last line insert the following passage: "We desire national accord and we will fight for it, but not at any price. There must be no accord with all those who have written on their banners the slogans of the struggle against the PZPR, against the socialist system and our alliances. No one must interpret our eager striving for national accord as a sign of weakness. That would be a fatal mistake."

EDWARD KOWALCZYK DISCUSSES OBJECTIVES OF SD

'Realization of Democracy'

LD092156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The chairman of the SD Central Committee, Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk, held a press conference for foreign journalists. Describing the activity of the SD in the constitutional arrangement of political parties, he stressed that the main objective of the SD as confirmed by its 12th congress, is the realization of democracy in the Polish socialist state.

Speaking about the possibility of emerging from the economic crisis, he stated that the process can only take place in an organized way; such is the view of SD members.

Numerous journalists made reference to the idea of a front of national accord. Edward Kowalczyk said that the idea is of undoubted value in the present situation. The Presidium of the Central Committee has put all regional branches of the SD under obligation to act in the interest of accord and cooperation among all social forces which care for the good of the fatherland.

Replying to questions concerning the activity of the Sejm, particularly the work of the parliamentary SD, Edward Kowalczyk stated that, as in the parliametary parties of the PZPR and ZSL, SD deputies are bound by party discipline.

On National Accord Front

LD092345 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Edward Kowalczyk, SD chairman and deputy premier met today with foreign journalists. After the press conference our reporter Aleksandra Michalek interviewed Professor Kowalczyk.

[Question] What is the SD's stance on the national accord front?

[Answer] The stance can only be one. We are in favor of the national accord front. We regard it as the only option for emerging from our country's political and economic crisis.

[Question] And what (coalition) of forces do you see in the possible national accord front?

[Answer] A (coalition) of forces which corresponds to the existing range and influence of individual forces. This however does not mean that it is to be a proportional ratio.

[Question] Are you going to continue to push through the Sejm the bill on the constitutional tribunal and tribunal of state?

[Answer] We not only will but we must, because this is our program [word indistinct] and we must account for it to our members, who set us such a target at the congress by adopting the relevant sections of the program.

SD MEETING HELD TO DISCUSS SILESIAN EMIGRATION

LD100046 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] At the initiative of the SD, a meeting was held in Warsaw to discuss the emigration by inhabitants of Silesia to the FRG and other countries and the consequences of this trend for Poland.

Taking part in the meeting, which was held in the headquarters of the SD Central Committee, were intellectuals, various people connected with the arts and representatives of various professions connected with Silesia by dint of their origins or work.

Jozef Musiol, vice chairman of the SD Central Committee, in opening the meeting, stated that the situation is so alarming that the SD sees the need to initiate a movement to halt the emigration of Silesian people from their fatherland. Deputy Edmund Osmanczyk and Assistant Prof (Jan Korbel), a political scientist specializing in international relations and law at the pedagogical college in Opole, made speeches serving as an introduction to the discussion.

Those taking part in the meeting pondered the reasons for the emigration. It was stressed that it is not only economic problems that form the foundations of the decisions being made -- decisions which are very traumatic for many people -- but also mistakes committed after 1945 by the administration in the western and northern regions. Those taking part in the meeting agreed that one cannot take away the right of return from those leaving Poland. Passport regulations making it possible to retain Polish citizenship should serve this end.

ROMAN MALINOWSKI ADDRESSES TARNOW ZSL COMMITTEE

PM081253 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 30 Nov 81 pp 1, 5

[Wieslaw Szczupak report on 27 November conference of Tarnow Voivodship ZSL Committee: "It Is Indispensable To Create Genuine Structures for Accord on a Constitutional Basis"]

[Text] The concept of an accord among the main social and political forces which has been emerging with difficulty, the two-stage deliberations of the Sixth ZSL Supreme Committee Plenum now in progress and the report and election campaign which has been taking place in ZSL circles should form a basis for today's discussion, ZSL Tarnow Voivodship Committee Chairman Stanislaw Partyla stated during a conference of party aktiv officials and activists held in Tarnow's hall of mirrors last Friday. ZSL Supreme Committee Chairman and Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski and Main Party Court Chairman Wincenty Zydron, among others, participated in it.

A dozen or so speakers, who concentrated mainly on the situation in the party and in rural areas, took the floor in a long and stormy debate. It was stated that the party is going through a serious crisis. To become credible it must become a people's, non-Marxist, self-managing and independent party playing the role of co-steward in the country and cooperating with other political parties as an equal partner, and also with all trade unions and social organizations active in rural areas. All this should also be reflected in fundamental documents (ideological manifesto, program and regulations) as well as in the practical political and social activities of ZSL representatives in the Sejm, government and administration. The question of culture in rural areas was also strongly emphasized. Peasant centers and farmers' and "Ruch" clubs have been closed for lack of coal. No cultural activities have been taking place in rural areas. Any restrictions in the cultural sphere will in fact affect the countryside. The rural population will become intellectually crippled and deprived [zofia rogowska]. Criticisms were expressed over resolution 229 concerning linked sales, which has done little to improve sales but has intensified the conflict between the countryside and the cities. Peasants have been selling nothing because they are afraid of an exchange of money [wymiana pieniedzy]. They have just kept their livestock alive, waiting for the new year [michal kadzielawa].

Such issues as part access to the media, especially television, confirmation of retirement and other pensions for farmers, enshrinement of the principle of the permanency of peasant-owned farms and correct implementation of the Ustrzyki-Rzeszow accords kept on coming up during the discussion.

Tarnow Voivodship ZSL Committee Deputy Chairman Franciszek Kiec proposed, among other things, that the SD's demands for the restoration of the office of president, of the state tribunal and of the constitutional tribunal be supported.

Roman Malinowski spoke last during the debate. Referring to the report and election campaign in the party and to preparations for the ninth extraordinary congress, he stated that it was necessary to pay attention during the discussion to three issues -- national accord, the party's draft documents and the problems of rural areas.

The issue of a front of national accord is the most important. We are experiencing a profound socioeconomic and political crisis. It is indispensable to create genuine structures for a national accord based on the Constitution.

Discussion on documents (regulations, ideological manifesto and program): documents are far from perfect. Documents must be enriched with the thoughts and experiences of all members through discussions within circles and conferences. During our discussions we must concentrate on all matters concerning the rural areas. If we want to become worthy representatives of rural areas and social structures, we must have a strong position in the state and occupy appropriate posts. At the upcoming Supreme Committee plenum we want to consider our attitude toward the issue of methods and ways of extricating the country from the crisis and analyze in depth the implementation of the Ustrzyki-Rzeszow accords. The ZSL must become the representative of a people's movement.

Relations with other parties: Together with the PZPR and the SD, the ZSL is a member of a coalition state and political government system as an independent force and on a partnership basis. The essence of our cooperation stems from the worker-peasant alliance. The coalition system on which government has been based and relations based on partnership are being discussed in our country. They have proved equal to expectations and, in addition, have ensured the security and inviolability of our borders.

Furthermore Roman Malinowski informed the meeting about the central authorities' activities, which are to ensure the correct economic development of the Polish countryside, among other things, through the adoption of laws on the permanency of peasant-owned farms, correct land utilization, production profitability as a result of the adoption of the principle of progressive prices, appropriate priorities in the industrial sector for the production of agricultural machinery and installations and a well prepared plan for new forms of insurance and social security for farmers which would take into account all the demands put forward by farmers.

In the evening, the ZSL Supreme Committee chairman laid flowers on the grave of Wincenty Witos in Wierzchoslawice and visited the house of the late peasant leader, which is now a museum. Later, he participated in a meeting of the Zaborow ZSL circle.

KRAKOW MEETING CONSIDERS NATIONAL FRONT PROPOSAL

LD092056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] An idea running through many resolutions passed by political and social organizations is that the only feasible way of getting out of the crisis is national accord, law and order and promoting the creation of national assets.

The Presidium of the National Unity Front in Krakow discussed the proposal of a front for national accord. The meeting passed a resolution stating that the basis of the front should first and foremost be the political and social forces making up the previous national unity front, the church as moral authority, and NSZZ Solidarity. Based on these components as the backbone of the future front of national accord, an open structure of national accord should arise.

The PZPR factory committee at the Lenin steelworks passed a resolution which asks the Solidarity leadership: Why, under all sorts of strictures, does it ban from sitting down at a common negotiating table in the combine the chairmen of individual unions and representatives from other organizations in order to reach a joint position?

We are dealing with the usurpation of the exclusive right on wisdom and with a monopoly being reserved on authority says a resolution by the PZPR factory committee in Nowa Huta combine.

'GRUNWALD' ASSOCIATION EXPELS FORMER CHAIRMAN

LD100236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] The supreme council of the 'Grunwald' Patriotic Association reports that the organization has expelled from the association's ranks former 'Grunwald' National Board Chairman Zdzislaw Ciesiolkiewicz, for activity in contravention of the statute provisions.

SEJM DEPUTY SPEAKER ON AGENDA FOR DEC SESSIONS

LD100206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Intensive legislative work is in progress in the Sejm on many acts of great significance. Sejm deputy speaker Piotr Stefanski informed a PAP journalist that in December, deputies intend to tackle several important and urgent matters. The first issue is the bill on trade unions, the settlement of which is essential, as it should give society a somewhat greater sense of stabilization and the legal settlement of the strike issue. Limitation must exist that lies in the true worker interests, which can and should be effectively defended; and which is the sphere of a certain political game. [sentence as heard] Until the trade union act becomes the law in force, [word indistinct] differentiation is very difficult. The trade union bill will be discussed at the next session of the Sejm on 15 and 16 December.

The second matter around which too many social worries are concentrated is the teachers' charter. That bill, together with government information on matters of education and training, will also be on the agenda of the next Sejm session. There are some other bills, Piotr Stefanski stated, on which commissions have completed their work such as pension problems of dockers and miners. These acts will definitely be discussed during one of the Sejm's December sessions.

The next Sejm session has already been announced for 21 December and the issues of the economic reform will be discussed. So many misunderstood and unclear statements have accumulated that it is essential to introduce a debate on the entire package of eight acts which create the legal foundation of the reform. For that very reason it has been decided that, in spite of the work which has piled up, the first reading and first assessment of those drafts should be carried out now.

The so-called [word indistinct] Sejm sessions will not, however, close the parliamentary year. The Sejm already has the draft of the budget's provisional arrangement for the first 5 months of 1982. One must therefore count on the Sejm meeting between Christmas and the new year to discuss the provisional arrangement. At the same time, the intention is to examine the draft of the 1982 central plan.

Speaking about the act on higher education establishments, the Sejm deputy speaker stated that Sejm commissions are attempting to speed up work on this act to the maximum. I have grounds for thinking, Piotr Stefanski said, that the period up to February holds prospects for a complete resolution of these issues.

Much emotion and misunderstanding is aroused by the draft bill on extraordinary powers for the governemnt. It is profoundly incorrect to link the issue of these special powers with a so-called state of emergency. In the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, there is no such concept as a state of emergency; on the other hand, full powers for the government are a completely different issue. It seems, Piotr Stefanski said, that if the trade union bill is passed, a chance will arise to settle the distended problem of strikes which violate the so-called Warsaw agreement. If the new norms are not respected, then it should be clear that the only thing left is to resort to measures effectively carrying out the regulations of the act.

The draft law sent to the Sejm by the premier has not yet been given a direction. When the PZPR parliamentary party, in accordance with the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, submits the initiative of beginning procedure on this matter, the draft law will obtain a direction. The completion of the trade union act will undoubtedly introduce a new element into this situation, the Sejm deputy speaker concluded.

SEJM COMMITTEES DISCUSS VARIOUS TOPICS

LD092216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] A joint meeting of the Sejm Commissions for Foreign Trade and for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances discussed matters concerning the creation and activity in Poland of enterprises with foreign participation.

A joint session of the Sejm Commissions for Forestry and Timber Industry, for Legislative Work and for Agriculture and the Food Industry discussed two government bills on the integration of land and on the protection of agricultural and forestry land.

The Sejm Commission for Culture and Art discussed culture in the rural environment, its state, needs and development based on a program for the expansion of agriculture and the food economy.

TRYBUNA LUDU JUSTIFIES 'SPECIAL POWERS' BILL

LD091156 Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 9 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP) -- "Words which are bound seriously to disturb every responsibly-thinking person are flowing from Solidarnosc leadership centres, words filled with aversion to the attempt to find a common language," wrote TRYBUNA LUDU and opined that statements made by Solidarnosc top leadership members left no doubt that the union has prepared the plan for an attack on the state's socialist system and open struggle for the takeover of power.

TRYBUNA LUDU went on to say that the line which emerged from the recent statements of extremist Solidarnosc top leaders is one leading to a frontal attack and confrontation. This conclusion is based not on prejudice but an analysis of events of the last ten months or so and the fact that the union turned a deaf ear to repeated appeals and calls for a stop to the destructive wave of strikes and unrest.

Obviously enough, the authority burdened with responsibility for the fate of the nation and the state cannot neglect measures safeguarding against catastrophe. Hence, the thought that for a temporary specified and indispensable period the government should be equipped with special powers. This by no means cancels the line of agreement, the idea of front, of social consultations and negotiations at all levels, all that amounts to broadly conceived dialogue.

Concluding, the paper said that in the face of the deteriorating situation in the country, it should be borne in mind that the Polish United Workers' Party, the government and the other political parties are determined to uphold the programme of national accord and to look for the chance of dialogue wherever possible, even if only a shade of agreement is in evidence.

EXPLOSIVE DEVICES THROWN FROM TRAINS 8 DEC

LD091858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] According to the press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, at 0290 yesterday an explosive device was thrown from the passenger train on the Kolobrzeg-Warsaw west route at a manned crossing near Chotomow, outside Warsaw.

The explosion broke windows in the signalman's hut. Also yesterday, between 1420 and 1515. Explosive devices were thrown from the passenger train on the Nasielsk-Warsaw Gdanska route at the Chocomow stop, the platform of the Nowy Dwor Mazowiecki Station, the Legionowo Station and behind the viaduct of the Gdanski Bridge on the Warsaw side.

At 1520 a device exploded in the main hall of the Warszawa Gdanska Station, breaking 19 windows. No one was injured. The Warsaw headquarters of the Civic Militia is conducting an investigation and appeals for information from anybody able to explain the circumstances or name the perpetrators.

CEREALS, SLAUGHTER ANIMALS PROCUREMENT DROPS

LD101020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] The procurement of cereals and of animals for slaughter is causing concern. In November private and state farms supplied 144,500 tons of animals for slaughter. This is 8,000 tons less than planned and 35 percent less than in November of last year.

In view of the above, prospects for the next few weeks are not very good.

The procurement of cereals has also been poor. It is estimated that there will be a shortage of about 2 million tons nationwide. This shortage should be made up by purchases abroad but there is no foreign currency.

GOVERNMENT TO RAISE INTEREST ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

LD091604 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP) -- The government will raise interest rates of bank saving accounts as of January 1, 1982. The biggest raises amount to as much as 6 percent. This concerns interest rates of 5-year saving coupons which will rise from 9 to 15 percent. In principle, the rise in interest rates applies to almost all forms of savings. Bankers expect this measure to result in the growth of amount of saving deposits.

The interest rate applying to long-term deposits, 15 per cent, is already approximate to the rate of the growth of living costs.

Besides, after the expected major reform of retail prices, which will doubtless reduce the real value of Polish money, the government plans to revalue saving deposits. This will consist in a one-time increase in the value of the deposits at a rate related to the official index of increase in the retail prices.

ACADEMIC INTERVIEWED ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

PM091153 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 2 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Jerzy Sadecki undated interview with Assistant Prof Dr Gwidon Rysiak, head of the International Law Department of the Jagellonian University: "Can a Constitutional and a State Tribunal and a President of the Polish People's Republic Guarantee the Nonrecurrence of Crisis and Constitutional Order?" -- first paragraph is GAZETA KRAKOWSKA introduction]

[Excerpts] A discussion has recently developed on the subject of finding constitutional guarantees to prevent any violation of constitutional principles in the Polish People's Republic and ensure correct action on the part of the authorities. Views favoring the creation of a state tribunal and a constitutional tribunal have recently been expressed and proposals for the creation of an office of president of the Polish People's Republic have been put forward. A commission of experts which is to consider these proposals and express its view on them was recently officially set up.

Prior to acquainting ourselves with its views, we publish -- within the framework of our series -- an interview with Assistant Prof Dr Gwidon Rysiak, head of the International Law Department of the Jagellonian University. We view his admittedly original proposals and thoughts as a subject for discussion, as part of a public debate which will certainly soon take place in a broader and more concrete form.

[Question] Should a president be head of state in the Polish People's Republic?

[Answer] I am in favor of this concept and also of a bicameral Sejm and two tribunals -- a state tribunal and a constitutional tribunal.

[Question] Such proposals have sometimes been thought to be tantamount to harking back to the "good old" prewar republic and institutions existing under an obsolete system....

[Answer] That is not the case. I believe that the public is simply fed up with recurrent economic, political and social cataclysms. It is a question not of tradition but of creating institutional guarantees or solutions to prevent any more crises. The Polish people have earnestly been seeking such solutions and want to adopt the most effective solutions irrespective of sentiment. Some of the proposals put forward are tantamount to a return to earlier but postwar concepts. Let me remind you that the proposal to create a state tribunal, which was included in the resolution adopted at the 12th congress of the SD, of which I am a member, was clearly formulated by the SD as far back as 1958.

[Question] Let us then talk about the state tribunal.

[Answer] People who have ruled the country on behalf of the nation have usually been unaccountable to the nation -- that is, steps have been taken to call them to account only after their actions as members of government have proved completely unsuccessful. In our case, it has also been a question of practices prevalent in recent months which have caused profound social discontent. For we still suffer from the consequences of mistaken decisions and activities undertaken in the name of law, yet the people responsible for these mistakes have so far remained unpunished. The prosecutor cannot always assess their case. Nor is the public satisfied with calling them to so-called political account merely within a party framework. The public expects another kind of satisfaction and judgement. The activities of a member of government as a man who is called upon to implement the principles of the constitution of the Polish People's Republic are infinitely more extensive than those of the man in the street. He must be called to account not only for any misdeeds on his part but also for ineffectiveness, for an inabilioty to stand up to the ineffectiveness of his superiors and for decisions concerning the entire nation. And being expelled from the party is not the same as being called to account before the nation. Therefore such a member of government should called to account in a way which would force him, for instance, to justify his activities before an impartial body which would consider any accusations and would either conclude that constitutional principles and the law had been violated or find him not guilty and could even disclose nongovernment mechanisms which led to offenses.

[Question] By whom and how would the state tribunal be appointed?

[Answer] I would most willingly accept the concept of universal suffrage with the proviso that more members of the tribunal than would be needed to adjudicate should be elected. In this way a kind of list would be established of people trusted by the entire community from whom the members of an adjudicating team would be appointed by drawing lots, for I see the state tribunal as a kind of jury. It would be not a court but a group of people ready to assess the work of any member of government whenever asked to do so.

[Question] Let us now discuss the question of the constitutional tribunal, under a general legal system all legal acts must be consistent with the constitution. Who in fact ensures this conformity?

[Answer] In fact, no one had the task of ensuring this control and this has led to various paradoxes such as, for instance, granting, on the basis of their parentage, additional points to people seeking to enroll in university courses. This is contrary -- as I have stated for years -- to article 67 of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, which states that all citizens of this country enjoy equal rights.... It is therefore necessary to create a constitutional tribunal which would uphold the conformity of laws with the Constitution and other legal acts and the conformity of administrative decisions with the laws.

[Question] Will the creation of all these new institutions really guarantee the non-recurrence of crises.

[Answer] I believe that it would be over optimistic to expect any automatic guarantee of correct social development and observance of the law. Even if a state tribunal is created and even if it is possible to, for instance, initiate proceedings against the premier, the question may arise whether the 15 deputies who would have to move the necessary motion can be found. After all, we live under specific historical conditions. We know of cases in our parliament's history when one abstention was the acme of courage.

What would be a guarantee would be the restoration as soon as possible of the institution of social responsibility in the form of territorial self-management. I refer to the coming elections to national councils and to appointments to the lowest posts in regional administration.

[Question] I am interested in your concept of a bicameral parliament.

[Answer] If a self-management system is introduced in Poland on a wider scale instead of the present system of the ruling party's precedence, it will be necessary to consider the question of altering the state structure. In my view, any change should lead not to the liquidation of the State Council but to its preservation and transformation into a second chamber of parliament. The Sejm, which would be constituted through equal, secret, general, direct and genuine elections with no attention being paid to party affiliation as a decisive factor in the distribution of mandates, would be the first chamber.

[Question] And what about the second chamber?

[Answer] The State Council as the second chamber of parliament would be either elected or appointed by the president from among party representatives.

JOINT TRADE COMMISSION MEETS IN WASHINGTON

LD091612 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 9 Dec 81

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Dec (PAP) -- A meeting of co-chairmen of the Polish-American Joint Commission on Trade - Poland's Vice Premier and Chairman of the Planning Commission Zbigniew Madej and U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige - was held in Washington on December 7-8.

The talks centered around issues of Polish - American economic cooperation.

In addition to talks with Mr Baldrige, Vice Premier Madej called on many representatives of the administration and the U.S. Congress leaders.

On Tuesday Zbigniew Madej paid a visit to Vice President George Bush in the White House, with whom he reviewed the present state of Polish-American economic relations and a number of financial issues of interest to both sides.

Zbigniew Madej confirmed Poland's interest in U.S. credits for 1982 to finance imports of American agricultural products. The sum of 740 million dollars was mentioned, the Polish side pointing to the urgency of the issue in view of the need to buy chicken feed on the U.S. market.

The Polish side also raised the question of obtaining possibly easy terms of payment for Polish debts in American banks.

Vice President Bush promised that Poland's requests will be examined by the administration in the nearest future.

The talks in the White House were held in a friendly and business-like atmosphere, a communique said.

Apart from the meeting with the U.S. vice president, Madej and his advisers called on the Department of State, Department of Agriculture and the treasury to meet the departments' secretaries. The Polish vice premier held talks with the chairman of the Senate's Committee for Foreign Affairs, Senator Percy and the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Clement Zablocki.

The question of Poland's readmission to the International Monetary Fund was also discussed in Washington.

TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS BY SOCIALIST STATES VIEWED

LD092356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1840 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Our present poverty means that tens of thousands of Poles are going abroad in search of work or better living conditions or even to do some shopping. But these trips abroad are becoming more and more difficult. Even those countries where hardly any of our countrymen would like to settle are closing their borders to Poles.

Today the only country which is theoretically open to individual Polish tourists is Hungary; theoretically, because although they do not require an invitation, money is needed. This can be obtained once a year at 150 forints for every day in the country. The principle is clear and probably accepted by the majority of our tourists. It is harder to put it into effect because there is a shortage of forints in Polish banks. In contrast to forints, it is easier to get leva, roubles, marks and at present (?probably) korunas. Because apart from the Soviet Union, which always has demanded that individual tourists have invitations, this system has been adopted in turn by the GDR, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. The result is that the money is there but the invitations are lacking. It is not much easier to go to Romania, for though an invitation is unnecessary the chances for tourists from Poland to come were curtailed.

What remains for individual tourists who dream of travelling to the socialist countries? Either to sit at home or to envy those acquaintances who (?will send them) the necessary invitations. It is even better to have a family with the husband or wife working in the GDR, a son or a daughter in Bulgaria and a brother-in-law in Hungary.

One should start thinking about a trip to the Black Sea or Romania now in order to get at the front of the line at the Orbis Travel Agency counter or at the National Bank of Poland. But lines being what they are, [words indistinct] just in case, let us plan next year's vacation in the Bieszczady Mountains or on the coast, not just in Romania.

TWO ARRESTED AS SPIES IN WEST BERLIN 7 DEC

LD091802 Hamburg DPA in German 1646 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 9 Dec (DPA) -- Two Polish citizens were arrested in West Berlin on Monday. They are suspected of being intelligence agents and were caught red-handed, a Justice Department spokesman said today. He refused to give further details so as not to prejudice enquiries. The Poles have been remanded in custody.

CEAUSESCU AWARDED GOLD PLAQUE BY ITALY 9 DEC

Piedmont Gives Award

AU091700 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] At a ceremony held today at the RCP Central Committee headquarters, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was awarded a golden plaque from the Piedmont regional government as a token of deep homage and particular esteem on behalf of the residents of that important area in Italy, for his noteworthy contribution to developing the traditional Romanian-Italian relations of close friendship and cooperation, as well as for his prodigious activity devoted to the noble ideals of peace, understanding and broad cooperation among peoples.

This award once again confirms the high international prestige enjoyed by Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu, an outstanding personality of world political life, who is deeply concerned with mankind's destiny and is firmly and untiringly struggling for the triumph of the cause of detente, security and cooperation; for stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament; for establishing a world without arms and wars; for defending peoples' basic right to life, freedom and progress, and for achieving a bright future for all mankind.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Stefan Voitec, Gheorghe Radulescu, Cornel Burtica, Ion Coman, Ludovic Fazekas, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Stefan Andrei, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea and Ion Ursu and the members of the Piedmont regional government delegation (Enzio Eliotti), chairman of the regional junta and member of the Central Committee of the Italian Socialist Party; (Giuseppe Garenzio), member of the management of the Press and Propaganda Commission of the Directorate of the Italian Socialist Party and journalist of the daily AVANTI; (Eugenio de Concinni), secretary general of the University Movement for Peace of Piedmont; and (Doina Amprimo), secretary of the Vasile Alecsandri Cultural Association of Torino. Benedetto Santarelli, Italian ambassador in Bucharest, was also present.

On behalf of the Italian delegation, the chairman of the Piedmont regional government took the floor. (Enzio Eliotti) handed President Nicolae Ceausescu the golden plaque of the Piedmont regional government bearing the symbols of the six provinces of the region, and on which the following text is inscribed: To the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, His Excellency Nicolae Ceausescu, illustrious statesman and fighter for world peace, as a token of the joint ideals of Romania and the Piedmont region which are struggling for developing friendship between the Romanian and Italian peoples.

The Italian delegation members congratulated the head of the Romanian state cordially. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was also warmly congratulated by the comrades of the party-state leadership who were present at the ceremony.

Taking the floor, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the words addressed to the Romanian people and to their policy of peace and cooperation, for the words of appreciation for relations between Romania and Italy, and for the award conferred on him. At the end of the ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the other comrades present had a talk in an atmosphere of warm friendship with the Italian guests.

Ceausescu Address

AU092016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Report on speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on receiving the gold plaque of Italian Region of Piedmont, at a ceremony in Bucharest on 9 December]

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Dec (AGERPRES) -- Thanking for the handing over the plaquette and of the insignia representing the various provinces of Piedmont region, for the words uttered about the Romanian people, about its policy of peace and collaboration, and for the appreciation of the relations between Romania and Italy, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

True, the Romanian and Italian peoples are linked by old traditions, by certain common points in their development, by affinities of language and culture. True, all this is related to the old history, but they have always been and still are a lasting base to the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Italian peoples.

I wish to mention with great satisfaction the good relations between Romania and Italy, the broad collaboration existing both economically, and technically, scientifically and culturally, as well as on an international plane, in the struggle for a policy of peace, national independence and collaboration among all states of the world, irrespective of social system.

In this frame, the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Socialist Party, the visit of General Secretary Bettino Craxi to Romania, the talks we have conducted not long ago, have been an important factor in the development of the relations between the two parties and also between the two peoples, an important factor for the strengthening of the solidarity and collaboration of all forces in Europe and the world over which are against the policy of domineering and oppression, for detente, for the peoples' economic and social progress, for their national independence, for a policy of peace.

I greatly appreciate the handing over of this plaquette as an expression of the joint preoccupation to strengthen the solidarity in the struggle for the settlement of the big issues preoccupying today Europe and the whole world. I think first of all of the difficult situation created following the accumulation of huge stockpiles of weapons, especially nuclear ones, the decision to emplace medium-range missiles, to develop the existing ones, to produce and emplace in Europe the neutron bomb. This will lead to unprecedented amplification and worsening of the situation in Europe, creating a great danger not only to peace, but to the very existence of the European peoples, to the life on our continent. Therefore, Romania considers that we have to do everything possible, to act now, till it is not too late, in order to halt the emplacement of new nuclear missiles, for a passage to the withdrawal and removal of the existing ones, for ultimately building a Europe without any nuclear missile, without nuclear weapons in general.

We particularly assess the movements in Italy, those in your region included, which express the peoples' determination to prevent Europe from being turned into a nuclear arsenal, to remove the severe danger threatening all nations of our continent.

It is in this spirit, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, that the Romanian people has most resolutely and forcefully committed itself, along with the European peoples, the peoples on the other continents, to the struggle for disarmament, for a Europe without nuclear weapons. The great demonstration held in Bucharest a few days ago is precisely the expression of this determination of the Romanian people to strengthen the collaboration and solidarity with all political forces in Europe, with the peoples of Europe and everywhere, convinced firmly that it is in these peoples' power to induce the halting of the emplacement and development of the new nuclear missiles, to induce a passage to the reduction of the existing ones up to their definitive elimination.

I wish to express the confidence that the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Socialist Party, together with other parties and political forces in Europe and the world over, irrespective of their political orientations and conceptions, will be able to achieve a strong collaboration and solidarity and thus guarantee the quiet of our peoples, the economic and social development, the attainment of their aspirations after a better life, in freedom and independence.

In concluding, President Ceausescu requested that all residents of the Piedmont region, the entire friendly Italian people be conveyed his salute, the salute of the Romanian people and wishes of success in the common struggle for peace, for independence and a better life.

FRG REGIONAL PRIME MINISTER SPATH PAYS VISIT

Spath Arrival 8 Dec

AU091232 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Dec (AGERPRES) -- Lothar Spath, minister-president of the Baden-Wuerttemberg Land, vice-chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of the Federal Republic of Germany, arrived in Bucharest on December 8 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF].

At the airport, the guest was welcomed by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council, by other officials.

Present were also Michael Jovy, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bucharest, and members of the embassy.

Spath Meets Officials

AU092035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Dec (AGERPRES) -- On December 9 Lothar Spath, prime minister of the Baden-Wuerttemberg Land, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of the Federal Republic of Germany, conducted talks with Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council. The sides exchanged opinions on the activities and preoccupations of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and of the Christian Democratic Union, respectively, concerning the social and economic development of the two countries. They also examined aspects of detente and peace in Europe. The guest appreciated highly the latest peace initiative of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, that found a telling expression in the SDUF appeal for peace and disarmament.

The same day, Lothar Spath was received by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. They examined the development stage of the bilateral economic relations emphasizing the possibilities of deepening and diversifying the commercial exchanges and the economic cooperation between the two countries.

On calling on Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, they exchanged views on the development of the collaboration relations on multiple planes between Romania and Federal Germany, based on the summit understandings. They reviewed current questions of the international life. Special attention was paid to the problems of disarmament in Europe, and especially of nuclear disarmament, as well as to the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

The West German guest also had an interview with Virgil Teodorescu, vice-chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

DINCA, DUMA HOLD TRADE TALKS IN BAGHDAD

AU092032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1954 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Dec (AGERPRES) -- On December 9 Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman for Romania in the Romanian-Iraqi Joint Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical, Scientific and Trade Cooperation, while in Baghdad to accompany Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet on his visit, had an interview with Hasan 'Ali, vice premier and minister of trade, chairman for Iraq in the joint governmental commission. The sides tackled concrete problems deriving from the implementation of the agreements reached during the latest session of the joint commission, in Baghdad, in October.

The talks conducted by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with Hamid Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, referred to certain aspects of the bilateral relations as well as to certain problems of the international life.

TRADE COMMISSION WITH TURKEY BEGINS SESSION

AU092020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Dec (AGERPRES) -- The works of the 8th session of the Joint Government Commission on Economic Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Turkey started in Bucharest on December 9.

The Romanian delegation led by Ion Avram, minister of machine-building industry, and the Turkish delegation, led by Kemal Canturk, minister of commerce, made an in-depth analysis of the stage of bilateral relations in the economic and technical spheres, expressing satisfaction at the upward course of the Romanian-Turkish collaboration, at the positive results won consequent to the application of the understandings and decisions made at top level. They also analyzed the way of implementation of the previous session's provisions, aspects linked to the possibilities and concrete means of amplifying further on the economic cooperation, of expanding and diversifying the trade exchanges in the interests of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and friendship in the Balkans and the world over.

ENACHE RECEIVES TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU092018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Dec (AGERPRES) -- Marin Enache, secretary of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity, received on December 9 the delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, led by (M.G. Baruti), member of the Executive Committee of the CC of the party, who pay a visit of swap of experience to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

During the talk they evoked the good relations of collaboration and militant solidarity established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, between the peoples of the two countries. Likewise, they informed each other about the activity and current and long-run preoccupations of the Romanian Communist Party and the revolutionary party of Tanzania.

YUGOSLAV ASSEMBLY SESSION OF 9 DEC REPORTED

LD091930 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1131 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today approved a draft for a new law on all-people's defense which will further move toward the socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

When explaining the proposal and the prepared draft of this law, Col-Gen Dane Cuic especially stressed the importance of adapting developing and coordinating the all-people's defense system for its efficient activity, both in the eventuality of a war or a direct threat of war and in any possible crisis situation. Cuic recalled the importance of regulating the role of the League of Communists in guiding the development of, and implementing, all-people's defense and social self-protection and its responsibility for the political situation in peace and war. In this connection there is the need to regulate the role of SAWPY and other socio-political organizations. All-people's defense and social self-protection committees have been incorporated into the draft of the law. According the Cuic, they should guide, coordinate and link all social factors to ensure their efficiency in all conditions both in peacetime planning and implementing preparations and especially in crisis situations, and in the event of a direct threat of war or its actuality.

The draft law settles the rights and the duties of the SFRY Presidency as the highest organ leading and commanding the armed forces and leading the all-people's defense.

Dane Cuic also referred to some issues raised during previsous discussions. Referring to the observation made by the Serbian Assembly that the draft law did not sufficienty take into account the position of Serbia and of the autonomous provinces as established by the constitution, Cuic sais that this question was of wider social significance, not only from the aspect all people's defense and of this bill. Today, said Cuic, we think that this question should not slow down the work and the procedures on the approval of the draft law.

As to the suggestions and proposals about regulating the role of the League of Communists and of all-people's defense committees, Cuic said that the proposals favored individual stipulations being coordinated even more closely with the constitutional position of the League of Communists and the position of the committees as social organs. The suggestions, views and proposals relative to the stipulations regulating "other threats of war, relative to stipulations about the rights and duties of the organs of the federation and the scope of regulating the whole social self-protection topic serve, said Dane Cuic, to be examined very carefully in further work during the preparation of the draft law.

Mihajlo Brajovic, rapporteur of the Federal Chamber National Defense Committee, stressed that the proposed draft law on all-people's defence was the result of sound and long preparations and that it contained many solutions incorporated in the earlier law which proved their validity in practice. He also stressed that more adequate solutions should be devised during the drafting of the proposed law on some questions raised during the discussions to date. These questions include the definition of basic rights and the duties of socio-political communities in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo for the implementation of the all-people's defense system.

The delegates today also discussed a report on the implementation of social self-protection in the system of self-management. The report was submitted by Eduard Cencic, the leader of a working group which prepared the report.

Having recalled that until now social self-potection had asserted itself as an adequate form of protection on the basic values of our society, Cencic stressed that it had not been developed in line with the possibilities offered by our system of socialist self-management.

One of the reasons for the discussion today, said Cencic, is that since 1973, when the Federal Assembly passed the resolution on the basis for the implementation of the social self-protection, the SFRY Assembly has not discussed these problems thoroughly, although in practice some problems appeared which now have to be solved.

The practice until now shows that the basic orientation toward the substance of social self-protection has been predominantly channelled into the struggle against internal and external enemies, and this is natural. However, Cencic went on, for its further development it is very important that equal attention should be paid to the protection of all social values. In this context the report notes a considerable lag in protecting social property, self-management rights, implementation of constitutionality and legality, opposition to bureaucratic-technocratic manifestations, negligence, idleness, opportunism, liberalism, group-ownership and many antisocialist and antiselfmanagement phenomena.

Within the context of the implementation of social self-protection much more was done to regulate it organizationally and systematically rather than to conduct an organized social action. Institutionalism has been overemphasized and this is already slowing the initiative of the working people and citizens in this area, Cencic said.

Having recalled that during the discussion on this document views were expressed that the efficiency of some organs and specialized services was lagging behind the actual needs of our society which is reflected in the self-protection plane too, Cencic pointed out the need for a more resolute involvement of subjective forces, especially by the League of Communists, to make sure the initiatives of the working people and citizens and their protection rights and duties are more prominent. In this context he especially stressed the importance of correct and timely information to the public because this is the necessary condition to ensure that citizens are involved in the self-management system.

Speaking of the suitability of the delegate system concerning the development of self-protection, Cencic referred also to the work of delegate assemblies. Stressing their contribution to the building of the system, he said that regardless of all the positive results in the work of the delegate assemblies, the fact should be pointed out that they still by and large "confirm" and not "formulate" the policy of our society's security and protection. Their coordination and guiding role have not yet been fully confirmed.

Cencic said in conclusion that the initiative had been expressed during the discussion on the report that it would be useful and necessary for the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly to pass a new resolution or a similar document on the implementation of social self-protection.

No one can obsolve us from the responsibility for the events in Kosovo, said Sait Zatrici, a delegate from Kosovo, in the discussion on the report dealing with the implementation of social self-protection. However, he stressed, the entire Albanian nationality which is overwhelmingly linked to Tito's Yugoslavia must not be blamed for it either. The working class and the working people of Kosovo have in a most resolute way denounced the actions of the most sinister forces of our time -- Albanian irredentism. He especially pointed out the lessons which all our citizens must draw from the events in Kosovo, and also the discovery and elimination of the underlying causes of many shortcomings which leave room for the treacherous activity of the enemy. In Zatrici's view, the social self-protection organization must consider the characteristics of the environment and the way it can adapt itself to these conditions.

As far as Kosovo is concerned, what must be remembered are its inadequate development, employment difficulties, unsettled legal-property relations, blood feuds, disputes and other unfelicitous manifestations whose removal is very important to the activity of all subjects and institutions of self-protection, ranging from self-management workers' controls to public attorney's offices and courts.

Mihajlo Brajovic then discussed the unity and interdependence between social self-protection and all-people's defense, stressing that the actions of these two social forces must imbue each other and be guided in the same direction. Recently we have moved far away from this concept but this does not mean that (?there are no) differing views about this unity, or an overemphasis on the specific features of the activity of both forces, misunderstanding of the character of leadership, etc. There are also too many misconceptions that the unity has been secured with the very formation of the committees for all people's defense and social self-protection. With the fact that they appeared on the social stage, stressed Bradjovic, no doubt a great deal has been achieved, but there is still a considerable need to criticize omissions and mistakes especially on the socialization of these forces. The essence of the unity between all people's defense and social self-protection must be examined further and must be subjected to even broader social concern and criticism, said Brajovic.

After the delegates' (?statements) the Federal Chamber approved the report on the implementation of social self-management and asked its committee for internal policy to discuss the possible need to adopt an appropriate Assembly act on the implementation of social self-protection.

At their session today and following an emergency procedure, the delegates adopted the law on changes and supplements to the law on rescues and on the cessation of work by organizations of associated labor.

The law on the modalities of the use of surplus budget resources by social-political communities and the use of surplus income of self-management interest communities in the coming year was also adopted under emergency procedures. The basic objective of this regulation is to reduce the income for general and joint requirements to what had been agreed on which will strengthen the accumulation and reproduction capability of the economy.

The Federal Chamber also adopted a law ratifying the agreement between the SFRY and the Kingdom of Denmark avoiding double taxation of income and property.

The delegates today also discussed the draft resolution for next year supporting the basic orientations implicit in this document. The evaluation was made that the envisaged tasks express the requirements and the interests of the policy of economic stabilization and of the realization of the current medium-term plan.

At the conclusion of its session today the Federal Chamber, without any observations, endorsed the draft program of the work of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces for next year.

ALBANIAN INTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS SCORED

LD091734 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1725 GMT 9 Dec 81

[By TANJUG editor Velizar Savic]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- Abiding by its policy of equality-based cooperation with all neighbouring countries, Yugoslavia does not give up its endeavour to develop cooperation also with Albania in all the areas in which an interest on both sides and real possibilities, as well as an adequate readiness of the government in Tirana exist.

Nothing has, and nothing can upset this principled attitude of Yugoslavia, despite the recent unacceptable, extremely nationalistic orientation of the Albanian Government based on the figments of imagination about "greater Albania."

These aspirations of Tirana are turning in its practical policy into direct interference into Yugoslavia's internal affairs. Tirana openly supports the nationalistic and irredentist elements in Yugoslavia's Autonomous Province of Kosovo and launches slogans calling for "Kosovo's return to Albania". In doing so, the official Tirana deliberately passes over the established historical fact that that part of Yugoslavia has never belonged to Albania.

The constructive approach of the Yugoslav state leadership to the development of relations with Albania -- which, logically, implies a warning to the government in Tirana about its impermissible activity -- has been reaffirmed lately by member of the Presidencies of Yugoslavia and of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic in an interview with a Zagreb newspaper.

"We hoped that our policy of full equality of all nations and nationalities would be correctly grasped by the Albanian side, too", said Zarkovic. "We hoped that this policy would make it possible for the Albanian nationality to be a bridge of building and developing relations between Yugoslavia and Albania. Apparently, the Albanian leadership did not think so and had other ambitions and objectives in mind".

Unfortunately, the Albanian regime took advantage of Yugoslavia's good intentions and readiness for cooperation to incite destructive activities by certain nationalistic elements from among the Albanian nationality in the Yugoslav Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and for activities aimed against the territorial integrity and security of Yugoslavia.

Over the post-war period Yugoslavia has offered plenty of evidence about its vital interest in peaceful, equality-based cooperation among all countries in the Balkan area. Precisely for this reason, it cannot ignore the fact that the regime of Enver Hoxha uses also transparent hypocrisy in its attitude towards it. That regime fights a losing battle against the facts when resorting to non-argumented statements that it too, allegedly, wants good interstate relations with Yugoslavia and, allegedly, has no territorial claims towards it.

In practice, however, the regime in Tirana goes as far as to openly lay inappropriate claim to Yugoslavia, asking it to change its constitution and socio-political system in order to meet its the regime's illusory nationalistic (?and) greater Albanian appetites.

STANE DOLANC CALLS TALKS WITH FRG 'USEFUL'

LD092106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency member Stane Dolanc today closed his several day visit to Bonn where he held very useful and exhaustive talks with the heads of all leading political parties of the Federal Republic of Germany and other prominent figures.

Before departing for Yugoslavia, in a talk with a group of Yugoslav journalists, permanent correspondents here in Bonn, Stane Dolanc stated that he has informed his hosts about the current economic and political situation in Yugoslavia, including the situation in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Stane Dolanc said that in the talks held, he met with the full understanding of his hosts.

Stane Dolanc said that his Bonn hosts have shown understanding for the economic situation in Yugoslavia since they too encounter difficulties but at another level.

Dolanc stressed that he conferred in Bonn in great detail about the position of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in the Federal Republic, about bilateral relations between the two countries and the international situation.

We conferred with everyone -- Social Democrats, Free Democrats and Christian Democrats. All the three leading Federal Republic parties are interested in cooperation and good relations with Yugoslavia. The three parties also showed interest in hearing about the preparations for the next LCY congress and, particularly, about the non-aligned policy, Dolanc said.

"The talks were very useful", Dolanc stated in conclusion.

VOJVODINA, GDR DELEGATIONS BEGIN TALKS 9 DEC

LD100016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Novi Sad, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- This evening in Novi Sad, talks began on cooperation between the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Democratic Republic of Germany within the framework of the overall [word indistinct] between Yugoslavia and the Democratic Republic of Germany.

Delegation of the German Democratic Republic is headed by Deputy President of the Ministerial Council Manfred Flegel who today arrived in Yugoslavia and a delegation of Vojvodina is headed by Vojvodina Provincial Premier Nikola Kmezic.

In the talks both sides stated the satisfaction with the successful development of economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations between Vojvodina and the German Democratic Republic.

GRLICKOV INTERVIEWED ON SOCIALISM, NONALIGNMENT

LD091312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1142 GMT 9 Dec 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia is firm in its stand that relations among socialist countries must be based on the U.N. Charter and that no new, special principles contradicting it can be valid.

Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency has stated this in an interview to the Yugoslav People's Army daily NARODNA ARMIJA.

Grlickov recalled that the Berlin conference of communist and workers' parties adopted at the proposal by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia the principle of "voluntary internationalist solidarity" instead of the often challenged principle of "socialist internationalism."

Designating different paths to socialism as an objective law, Grlickov pointed out that this fact also determines different contents of socialism in individual countries.

Referring to armed interventions and armed conflicts between socialist countries Grlickov said that they cannot be progressive, regardless of the motives underlying them. "Progressive wars are only the defensive or people's liberation wars waged by national socialist forces against foreign occupation of an imperialist or hegemonistic provenace," said Grlickov.

At the Sixth Non-Aligned Summit in Havana, the authentic principles of the policy and Movement of Non-Alignment were re-asserted and tendencies to split it and involve it into alien geo-political strategic interests halted, Grlikov said.

The internal contradictions of the Non-Aligned Movement have not been removed thereby, Grlickov maintains, since they are of an objective nature. The problem is, according to Grlickov, how to solve by peaceful means the misunderstandings deriving from these contradictions and preserve unity in difference.

Yugoslavia considers that military balance between the two superpowers should be established at the lowest possible level of armament, Grlickov said. "That is why we are against the arms race which deprives the world of tremendous possibilities for solving development problems," said Grlickov.

Grlickov designated self-management as a world process implemented in various ways. It is in these terms that Yugoslavia's stand should be understood. Namely, the specific economic-social organization of the Yugoslav society is not a universally valid "model", but only a single concrete experience of this universal historical phenomenon.

AGREEMENT ON CIVIL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT DISCUSSED

AU091241 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Dec 81

["At the Centre of Attention" program: Mijusko Tomic studio discussion with Col Gen Ivan Miskovic, president of the Civil Defense Council of Yugoslavia; Franc Molan, secretary of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia; and Bogomir Stankovic, president of the Managing Committee of the Planning and Business Community of Associated Labor for Civil Defense and director of the Vatrosprem factory -- live or recorded]

[Summary] [Tomic] Recently in the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, "the self-managing agreement on uniting in the community of associated labor for mutual, planned and business cooperation for advancing, producing, developing and supplying the means and equipment for civil defense and for the observation, reporting, information and alarm service" was signed. Comrade General, how was this agreement reached and what was the role of the Civil Defense Council in this task.

[Miskovic] In addition to appropriate training and organization, civil defense also requires appropriate equipment both for civil defense units and for individual citizens. Noticeable but still unsatisfactory results have been achieved in this respect. A little more than a year ago the civil defense sector of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia and the Civil Defense Council organized a conference with virtually all producers, distributors and users of equipment for civil defense and for the observation, reporting, information and alarm service. The conference noted that a major part of the shortcomings in the supply of civil defense equipment resulted from an insufficient integration of all subjective factors involved in producing and distributing this equipment, and there were also shortcomings in using the achievements of science and planning in this connection. Following the conference, the Chamber of Economy assumed the responsibility for achieving the necessary integration.

[Tomic] Comrade Molan, what has the Chamber of Economy done to accomplish this very important task?

[Molan] This is the first time that the Chamber of Economy has participated in a specific task of this kind. In preparing the agreement, we closely collaborated with the Civil Defense Council, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, the sociopolitical organizations at the federal level, the appropriate civil defense staffs down to the communal level and all organizations of associated labor producing or capable of producing civil defense equipment.

[Tomic] What has associated labor gained by organizing under this agreement?

[Molan] First, under this agreement associated labor assumes its full social role in ensuring the material supply for all forces engaged in protecting people, property, freedom and so forth. Associated labor's greatest gain in this connection is that henceforth the production of this equipment will develop according to real needs, and that the heretofore haphazard and consequently rather costly production will be eliminated. The agreement also represents a contribution to economic stabilization because it will ensure an economical use of resources. The economy must now organize itself to ensure a sufficient and efficient supply of civil defense equipment at reasonable prices. We must produce as much of this equipment as possible from our own raw materials and with our own technology and eliminate the imports in this connection as much as possible. I also think that we have a great potential for exporting the civil defense equipment, especially to developing countries.

[Tomic] Comrade Stankovic, what has associated labor gained by this agreement?

[Stankovic] The potential of our economy is enormous and we are fully capable of meeting all our civil defense needs, even for the most complicated equipment, as well as producing the same equipment for exports. But certain improvements will be required to free the economy from importing some components for this equipment. This is a priority task from the viewpoint of our country's defense as well as from the viewpoint of producing civil defense equipment for exports.

[Tomic] What must be done to ensure the production of the highest quality civil defense equipment and to be able to put this equipment on the international market?

[Stankovic] The quality is already satisfactory. But it is through the appropriate development plans that we must coordinate our total civil defense needs and ensure the necessary quality and standard criteria for exporting our equipment. The entire task of organization, standardization and division of labor in this connection must be carried out within the framework of the entire Yugoslav economy. Our associated labor is capable but at this time insufficiently organized to meet all these needs.

[Tomic] Comrade Molan, is our country's associated labor ready and able to fulfill these tasks?

[Molan] Yes, it is ready. But it must begin to use our own scientific research potential to a greater extent. A scientific research council or commission should be formed to ensure a close cooredination between the development of civil defense needs and the scientific research work. The self-managing agreement also stipulates in this connection the need for greater reliance on our own raw materials, design and technology. It will not be difficult to ensure the necessary imports of some small quantities of certain special equipment in the future also. We can ensure that we do not import what we can produce ourselves if we properly organize large-scale production for our own needs and for exports.

[Tomic] Comrade General, will this agreement be fully implemented?

[Miskovic] This is the first agreement of its kind. It has been signed by over 90 signatories and the general mood and climate favor its satisfactory implementation. I am optimist and believe that it will be fully implemented.

[Tomic] To what extent will this new agreement ensure that the required civil defense equipment will be accessible to individual citizens and households?

[Molan] We will ensure that the prices of the required equipment will be economical and a result of real costs and that no unearned incomes will be realized in the production and distribution of this equipment.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL DISCUSSES MARKET FACTORS

LD092242 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Economic Council today strongly urged the strengthening of market laws in the economy as an essential condition for preserving the unity of the country's market. At the session, the council composed of prominent Yugoslav economy experts, warned that the imbalance between the demand and the supply accounts for the reduced action of the market mechanism.

The weakened effectiveness of economic laws has slowed down the circulation of goods, caused occasional shortages in individual products and created conditions for monopolistic behaviour and market insularity.

In the opening address at the session, Yugoslav Secretary for Market and Prices Imer Pulja stressed that monopolistic behaviour is suited by the fact that a part of the home production and is protected also by imports restrictions.

During the ensuing discussion, it was pointed out that the overemphasis of the role of the economy has also contributed republics and autonomous provinces in the economy has also contributed to weakening economic laws. A way out is in exposing more the economy to the market laws, but, naturally, provided the basic parameters are determined, parameters including the domestic currency's real exchange rate, real interest rates and a greater impact of world prices on the formation of home prices, it was noted.

It was also pointed out that the Yugoslav Constitution does envisage the way for solving the contradiction between the principle of the sovereignty of the republics and provinces in the economy and the principle of the unified market in the country. The Federal Economic Council today urged also the calling to task of all who disrupt the Yugoslav market's unity.

EMIGRATION OF SERBS, MONTENEGRINS FROM KOSOVO

AU091647 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Summary] "In the last 10 years, 807 Serbian families, 29 individuals of Serbian nationality and three Montenegrin households emigrated from Gnjilane Commune. Following the counter-revolutionary events, 61 individuals and one Serbian family emigrated from Gnjilane." This was reported at today's session of the Gnjilane Communal Committee of the League of Communists. The committee also noted that the reasons for emigration ranged from such economic reasons as employment, better living conditions, schooling of children and housing problems to various forms of pressure expressed through damage to fields, rude behavior of individuals, desecration of tombstones and so forth.

BRIEFS

NEW COPPER FLOTATION -- Bor, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- The "Bor" mining and smelting complex (RTB) in Bor (Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia) has opened a new copper and precious metal flotation with the capacity of 210 thousand tons of ore a year. Production in the new flotation has been observed according to new technology, which has been designed by experts of the RTB Copper Institute. This technology enable an increase in the usage level of copper by one percent, of gold by 30 percent and of silver by 16 percent. Approximately 100 million dinars have been invested in the construction of the new flotation in Bor. The "Bor" mining and smelting complex plans by 1985 to double its smeltery capacities which now amount to some 550 thousand tons of copper ore. Approximately four billion dinars will be invested in the realisation of those projects. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1137 GMT 7 Dec 81 LD]